THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1933 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 201

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

W. E. C. Balks at Restriction

Australia Defies Crops Cut

Distribution Is the Culprit

Post Makes Earth His Oyster

Kidnaping Jails Its Players

Queen Mary Dons Short Skirt

THE World Economic Conference starts a revolt from the chilling theory of many economists that abundance means too much. Until these closing days of the London session surplus-sated nations have accepted the suggestion that the road back to economic normality lay through restricted production. But in the discussion of methods of reducing planted areas and retarding crops and natural outputs Australia breaks sharply with Britain. Delegate Runciman of England presents a report pressing restriction like an iron band upon the nations, and Delegate Bruce of Australia broils up to declare that the young, expanding countries will have none of restriction as a policy. They will insist upon growing, upon expanding along natural lines—Youthful nations have an inalienable right to reach their peak.

♪ ♪ ♪

¶ London feels that Bruce's outburst shows distinctly that the restriction tide has turned. The British Dominions, the South American republics and perhaps the United States, whose tacit acceptance of the limitation doctrine has surprised other countries which have not yet reached their full growth, give evidence that they may unite to upset all the carefully prepared world schedules for holding down growers and producers. America's complacency under the proposals was not anticipated—It appeared to contradict squarely America's stake in world trade.

♪ ♪ ♪

¶ W. E. C. delegates who urge production restriction regard it as a virtuous step to end "glut." Glut is treasure which has accumulated until it has become embarrassing—sometimes appalling. But the attack upon production for causing glut is short-sighted and perhaps indefensible. Distribution is at fault. How can there be too much when large areas of the world are suffering violently for the need of those things which are the glut of other lands? The shrewd Russian Litvinoff offered an answer: Stimulate, in any manner necessary, consumption in backward areas. Production is a gorgeous but delicate flower—Prune it foolishly and it may wither.

♪ ♪ ♪

¶ The world is kept up in the air in its thinking. General Balbo and the Italian fliers are given an almost unprecedented ovation in New York. James Mollison and Amy Johnson Mollison take off from London for their 12,000-mile, three-hop flight to New York, to Baghdad, to London. Wiley Post reaches the world by voice again when he lands at Edmonton after a night flight from Fairbanks and tells the radio universe he will break his own world's record by landing in New York on Sunday. He couldn't quite girdle the earth in a week, as he wished, but—Perhaps something must be left for the equally eager Ariels of tomorrow.

♪ ♪ ♪

¶ London society gets a thrill when Queen Mary appears at a palace garden party wearing a skirt seven inches above the ground. Lady Mountbatten, apparently in the know, shows an even more pronounced abbreviation as she circulates among the feminine guests whose flounces sweep the grass. It is such simple, but significant occurrences that set fashion in sudden reverse, that revolutionize dressmaking establishments, that affect the market of cloth mills and conditions in the working world. A queen's whim touches the tide—A second touch and millions of skirt-wearers will move to get the uptide under way.

♪ ♪ ♪

¶ America's newest big league racket, kidnaping, gets two more serious setbacks. Seven of the eight abductors of August Luer, aged Illinois banker, two of them women, are taken into custody at St. Louis after a former convict, arrested for another crime, makes a full confession. Luer, ill, is believed to have been released before any ransom was extracted from the threatened family. Chicago police feel certain they have in jail the gang of four that kidnaped John Factor. In failing to maintain its appalling mystery kidnaping is faring toward its finish—Most of the bold badmen who have tried it recently are now behind bars.

♪ ♪ ♪

¶ The Chicago world's fair finds its portraits of America's 12 greatest women attracting countless visitors. Women delight to study the most outstanding of their sex. What did the 12 do and how did they do it? Every spectator frames his individual answer. Their accomplishments manifested in about a dozen different lines, but in each case was the outward expression of inward impulsion not to be denied. Measured by results, Mary Baker Eddy outstands among the outstanding, yet each in her degree did the same thing—She thrust out from the frontiers of the spirit and contacted the stars.

Over Atlantic

Both Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Top—Amy Johnson Mollison. Bottom—Capt. J. A. Mollison.

Two Planes Head For New York On Epochal Flights

Post Nears Goal With Record—Mollisons Out Over the Atlantic

By the Associated Press

New York was the goal today of two planes, one winging eastward around the globe and the other flying over the Atlantic on the difficult westward crossing between England and the North American continent.

It was the last lap of a round-the-world dash for the intrepid Oklahoman, Wiley Post, who pushed off from Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, at 9:41 a. m. eastern standard time for Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn. He was reported passing over McLaughlin, Alta., at 10:50 a. m. eastern standard time.

Nearly 20¼ hours ahead of the record globe-circling time, Post had within his grasp a record. With but 2200 miles of his trip remaining, his backers expect him to complete his flight tonight, nearly a full day ahead of the time he and Harold Gatty made in 1931.

Meanwhile, Jim Mollison and his wife, Amy Johnson Mollison, were

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Solution Sought For Default Of Municipal Debt

Experts at Chicago Conference Estimate Amount Is $1,000,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 22—Approximately $1,000,000,000 of municipal securities in various communities in the United States are in default and some kind of aid, either state or federal, is needed to help straighten things out and prevent widespread repudiation of public debt.

This was the situation faced here yesterday by a conference of some 50 public officials, governmental experts and bankers meeting at the University of Chicago to find the solution for the problems caused by slow tax paying to the accompaniment of fast tax spending.

Just what kind of aid should be asked or given—that is the point on which the conference could not agree, at least in the first session. On the one side, there are those—and they appear to be in the predominance—who favor Federal aid as proposed in the Wilcox bill introduced in Congress at the last session, but not passed.

Avoidance Urged

On the other are those who, not approving of going to the Federal Government wherever it can be avoided, believe the states can work out the problem themselves. The proponents of the first course, however, are disposed to reply with the criticism that the states have not shown any great interest in municipal finances, and that it may be due to this indifference that the situation has become as bad as it is.

From figures presented by informed members of the conference, it was taken to be fairly accurate that a round $1,000,000,000 of municipal securities were in default, many of them so far gone that it amounts to repudiation. According to Mr. Sanders Shanks Jr., of New York City, financial editor, a recent check up revealed over 1000 municipalities in default, while there are said to be many others not yet recorded, so that Mr. Louis Brownlow, chairman of the conference, put the number at a probable 1500. The total of $1,000,000,000 estimated to represent the defaults is approximately one-sixteenth of the total state and municipal debt, it was said.

Default Prolonged

To stress the seriousness of such a situation, Mr. Philip R. Cornick of the Institution of Public Administration, New York City, displayed charts showing that once a government goes into default, the default often lasts for decades. Out of eight states which defaulted in 1842, he said, three are still in default, and judging from this, it may take 100 years to clear up the present situation. Defaults, he said, always follow in the wake of prosperity eras, because when commodity prices go up it is easy to borrow, and when they go down, hard to pay, so control is what is necessary.

Foremost among the proponents of federal intervention, through making the federal bankruptcy laws extend to municipal corporations as well as private, was Mayor Oscar F. Holmcombe of Houston, Texas, who said the Wilcox bill would be a "salvation to many cities." He pointed out that its provisions would not be obligatory, but would merely bring the Federal Government in as arbiter which desired to help adjust the debt to the best advantage of creditor and debtor.

First Women Cabinet Members of Major Powers Meet at Washington

Left—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood. Right—Wide World

Miss Frances Perkins
United States Secretary of Labor. First Woman Member of Cabinet.

Miss Margaret Bondfield
Former British Minister of Labor. First Woman Member of Cabinet.

Women Cabinet Pioneers Review Labor's Advance

Miss Perkins Entertains In Washington For Miss Bondfield

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 22 — A friendship of several years standing was renewed here yesterday between the first woman Cabinet members of Great Britain and the United States when Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, entertained at tea for Miss Margaret Bondfield, former British Minister of Labor.

The two became well acquainted several years ago when Miss Perkins was in England making an intensive study of Great Britain's unemployment insurance system and Miss Bondfield was holding a post in the MacDonald Cabinet. Miss Perkins returned with the conviction that the British system was "right in principle."

Though the two English-speaking countries put their first woman cabinet officer into the portfolio which has to do with labor and human welfare, they came to the similar posts with different backgrounds, it was recalled as the two were together here yesterday.

Miss Bondfield took over the post with a worker's background. She came up from the ranks with industrial experience which began as an apprentice in a Northampton draper's shop. The American Secretary of Labor approached the post with a social worker's viewpoint from sympathetic contact with the working classes after a college education.

Miss Bondfield had opportunity to meet among others Brig.-Gen.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Social Views Epitomized

Miss Perkins *Says:*

If industry is to have anything analogous to the farmers' "permanent fertility of soil" it will be necessary that a new meaning to be given to the phrase "plow back earnings." They will have to be plowed into pay envelopes as well as plant and equipment.

The keynote of the Recovery Act is unity; the unity that comes from mutual recognition of the essential dependence of all of us on each—of employers on workers, of workers on management.

No one succeeds in a career without the help of many people.

My conviction that the Department of Labor must function increasingly as an educational body is such a strong one that I feel no hesitation in stating it.

Miss Bondfield *Says:*

Human and social values will be paramount; money will fall into its proper place as a mere medium of exchange, instead of dominating goods and services.

In modern and industrial craft the worker has to become a cog in the machine, but it is a very wonderful machine, and it enables the working girl to have things which Queen Elizabeth never dreamed of possessing.

Everybody is important if they are doing the job they are set to do to the best of their ability.

Of first importance is education. We must watch our educational systems, and not only watch this system but control it.

World Women Unite to Raise Social Order to Higher Plane

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 22—Calling upon the women of the world to pledge themselves to work for the individual to obtain security of life, work, the reward of labor, health and education, and protection against war and crime, the international congress of women of 33 countries yesterday adopted a manifesto and appointed a committee to seek new techniques by which to accomplish their purposes.

Women are called upon to work for the feminist movement where that still is fundamental and in other countries to join in carrying forward social planning to induce governments "to undertake programs designed for human welfare in the large, frankly accepting the need of experimentation."

The intention had been to end the convention yesterday afternoon, but the push for a committee to recommend future work resulted in the decision to call those attending the congress together again today.

Note of Final Speech

When the meeting ended it was on the note of a final speech by Mrs. Emily Newell Blair of Joplin, Mo., for which she left the press table and mounting the platform declared: "To those of us who are sitting as observers in this congress it looms as a revolution. You are in revolt against the other women's organizations in which you have not been able to make the impression you wish or make the contribution you feel competent to give."

Naming some of the 31 women's organizations which are members of the National Council of Women, under the sponsorship of which the congress is being held, Mrs. Blair continued: "You are issuing a challenge to women's organizations. They have become crystallized. Their techniques have become crystallized. If they would continue they must protect themselves against inward discussions which would disrupt their membership. When women's organizations reach the point where membership counts most, they have lost their vitalizing power. That is what has happened. They have purposes and the organization goes on and on. It must take up those purposes.

"You are bringing forward something which has been lost since the days of suffrage. This is a spontaneous movement from the heart of lay women. First of all I think you should ask the council of women to become a clearing house, to draw up a program which can be submitted to member organizations of the council and to all other organizations with similar interests.

New Technique

"From their answers you will be able to discover whether or not you can use the old organizations for your own purposes. If not, then you must develop new techniques such as this congress itself has been. I think that you should ask that another congress like this one be called next year. We may well find that we have outgrown the old techniques of organizing local groups and then state associations and so on up to a national federation. You may have come to a time when entirely new techniques must be developed."

The congress struck two snags in its sessions of yesterday. The first one was when Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt introduced a resolution calling for drastic disarmament for world peace, expressing gratitude for President Roosevelt's promise to consult with other nations in case of possible future conflicts, and deploring the action of the United States and Japan in undertaking any shipbuilding at this time.

The resolution was finally passed by deleting mention of both the United States and Japan, stating that the Congress "deplores profoundly that any government at this time should contemplate an increase in its navy, army or air forces, even though such increase may be within the limits of existing treaties."

Jews in Germany

The second threat at the peace of the conference came when Mrs. Ignace J. Reis of Chicago introduced a resolution asking coöperation with "all sincere efforts to ameliorate the condition of the Jews in Germany."

After objection from Miss Rosa Manus of Holland the resolution was amended to apply to Jews and others in Germany.

Some of the delegates thought that the resolution should be so broad as to cover persecution anywhere, but Mrs. Francken-Dyserinck of Holland made a strong appeal for the German women.

"Other women may be suffering in other countries" she said, "but it is with the German women that we have worked this long time. They joined with the women of the world not only here in Chicago in 1896 but even before that in 1878. That is the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

The Monitor Index

Saturday, July 22, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 11
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

Features

Events Tonight	2
Interior Decoration and Antiques	5
Progress in Education	6
The Home Forum	7
Things Substantial [With French Translation]	
Book Reviews and Literary News	10
Radio Programs	11
Daily Features	13
Editorials	14

Things Present

Don't miss the interior views of The Christian Science Monitor Pavilion at the Century of Progress exposition. Interior Decoration and Antiques page.

The Bookman will long remember Bridgeport, Conn., and a brawny arm, as you will note on the Book page.

The Parent Column appears each Saturday on the Progress in Education page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, the News of Art, Music, and Theaters page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and Hymnal Notes.

Australia Vetoes British Proposal To Cut Production

Head-On Collision Occurs At Economic Conference on Restrictions

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 22—With no formal meetings scheduled today, the delegations sat down to examine the program of future work presented to them by the American delegation last night and to ponder the sharp divergence of theories between the groups headed by Britain and Australia over restriction of production.

This debate necessitated putting the drafting committee hard at work attempting to harmonize differences. It is apparent that two opposite fundamentals have met in head-on collision.

Britain, representing countries whose productive capacity has reached, if not passed, its peak, strongly favor limiting production to end the "glut" which is alleged to exist in many basic world supplies.

Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, embraced this theory enthusiastically and drafted the final report so that discussions on limiting production seemed to be the major accomplishment of the conference.

But his imperial colleague, Mr. Stanley M. Bruce of Australia, minced no words in informing Britain that young expanding countries will have none of restriction. Australia has thus dared speak out when other expanding countries like remaining dominions and South America and the United States itself were silent.

Mr. Bruce's outburst shows that the tide has turned. Whereas restrictionists have been dominating the conference—and indeed world opinion—it is now clear that school of thought is becoming bolder which Mr. Maxim Litvinoff of Russia passed to the extreme when he insisted that the end of the world's economic troubles would come through stimulation of consumption in backward areas.

Ryan Urges Ban On Overloaded Trucks Enforced

Nearly 50 trucks with springs sagging and wheels groaning under loads they are not built to carry, operating on roads not built to carry them, are stopped every month on Massachusetts highways by inspectors of the Registry.

If the truckers are guilty of loading up above state permit limits, they lose their licenses for as long as the Registrar deems necessary. Otherwise they are fined. "Excellent," chortles the motorist, "the Registry is on to its job." To a degree that is true. It is no reflection on the Registry that probably twice that number of overloaded trucks go clattering over the highways unheeded, until they become involved in accidents because the brakes did not hold. Why isn't the Registry to blame? In the first place, the Registrar declares, he needs more men. It even proposes to motor vehicle officials a new outlet for unemployment relief funds. Instead of building more roads, they say, why not turn more money toward safeguarding those we have?

By focusing attention on the volume of overloaded trucks, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, brings to light a second pertinent fact. The State is behind many others, such as Connecticut, in facilities for protecting its motorists. There men are stationed at regular intervals to curb this menace. They even have state-built scales scattered along the roads to check the truck weights. "Here we use the scales of private companies, sometimes convenient, many many times far from that."

Radical Labor Declared Using 'Red' Methods

A. F. of L. Charges Use of Subversive Means To Entice Workers

New Avenues Opened

Step to Super-Organization Follows Ground Broken By Recovery Act

Sweated labor is being used as a foil to foist radical methods upon workers in the United States.

The $1 a week exploited needleworker is being used by the agitator to force an organization of workers rivaling the orthodox representatives of the working man and woman to whom the Administration means to intrust the interests of Labor under the Recovery Act.

So long as these sub-standard enterprises exist, the Communist will have resources with which to embarrass the orderly coöperation of labor and industry essential to the recovery plan, Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, said today.

As the result of the push given to the organization of labor by the Recovery Act, there are three fingers in labor's pie—those of the federation, certain employers and the radicals.

The A. F. of L. is seeking to enlist labor under its banners; certain industries are promoting company unions, and the radicals mount soapboxes to lure the workers into communistic groups unaffiliated with either the federation or with the employers. Revivified labor, like a river stagnant for a long stretch, has started to flow with such vigor that these conflicting interests rush to open the floodgates from three different directions.

Lean to A. F. of L.

So far, Mr. Watt said, the federation has the inside track due to both the inclination of the workers and the support of a large group of employers, who generally seem to embrace the federation as the best representative of what they want.

Interpreting the experience of the Commonwealth as typical of national conditions, he declared so pervasive have become the demands for entry into the federation that organizers cannot be provided fast enough. Federation workers, opposed to night work as they are, have been forced to adopt night shifts themselves in order to address the meetings of groups of every complexion planning to join the federation.

Declaring that within the week 650 transportation workers have joined, he said, comparable numbers from the bakery and confectionery, the shoe and leather and the textile trades had come into the Massachusetts branch since the passage of the Recovery Act. Many mariners and pilots are expected to come in next week. A meeting is scheduled for tonight to facilitate entrance, and daily groups of 10, 5 or 15 filter in.

"Red" Snipers at Work

And all the time the Communists are sniping from the fringes of this army of workers in flux. So aware are the employers of radical activities that they have proved unusually congenial to the more conservative federation.

Declaring that revolutionary changes may be gathered from small things, Mr. Watt said that today the federation is permitted to call workers' representatives on the office telephones of some companies. Such a change represents, he said, the degree to which Capital is willing to coöperate with Labor and the whole recovery program.

This mighty power portended for labor will be used, Mr. Watt said, to raise the standards of labor still higher. He expressed his intention of introducing the resolve that all night work be eliminated into the coming convention of the federation in Springfield. This resolve will be carried to the national convention in October, he said, to stimulate action toward the prompt elimination of the night shift as humanitarian and corrective of tendencies toward overproduction.

To Fight Code-Dodger

The federation is also planning a drive to coöperate with the Consumers League to keep prices down and avoid profiteering. The problem now, he avers, is the code dodger, just as there has always been the problem of the wage and hour-rate outlaw.

Toward effecting obedience to the "spirit as well as the letter" of the codes, the league today sent out to every merchant in Massachusetts a letter asking that a gentlemen's pact be signed binding retailers to buy only from those manufacturers who abide by the ethics of the codes.

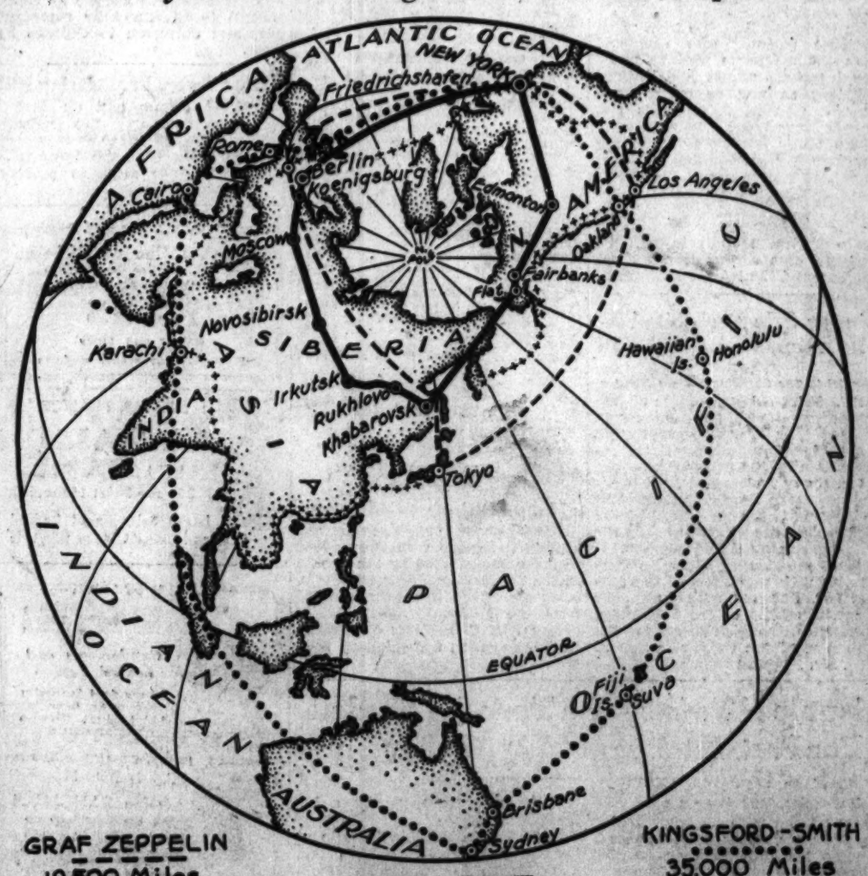
Said the letter:

"If the emergency code is to succeed in full measure, a further step is necessary. Not all merchandise can be quickly or easily labeled. Not all manufacturers will comply with emergency code provisions unless they feel the pressure of compulsion or expediency. Unless stores refuse to buy the products of non-compliers, we shall have the code-dodger just as we have had the minimum wage law violator and the unethical sweatshop manufacturer.

"We therefore ask you to buy only from manufacturers whose merchandise is produced under conditions of compliance with the emergency code. Only in this way can there be achieved the absolute compliance necessary to insure the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Story of a Shrinking World in Five Chapters



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COMPOSITE CHART FOR ALL ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHTS TO DATE

Disparity in Mileage of Routes That May Be Selected for Circling the Globe Is Indicated in the Wide Sweep of the Kingsford-Smith Course and the More Circumscribed Course Which Post Is Completing in His Solo Flight.

Experts Present Works Projects Of Revenue Type

Plans in Poland, Roumania and Yugoslavia Backed After Close Study

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—A list of public works which, if undertaken, might be expected to prove directly remunerative through the production of revenue has been submitted to the World Economic Conference, at the request of its preparatory commission of experts, by the League of Nations committee on public works and national technical equipment.

After long and careful study, the committee has selected from a large number of projects the ones which give the best promise of direct returns on capital which might be thus invested. The enterprises are situated in Poland, Roumania and Jugoslavia, and the total estimated expenditure for their execution amounts to 342,800,000 Swiss francs (about $68,000,000 at par).

By far the largest single item in the list is a program of electrification works for Poland, involving an outlay of 116,000,000 Swiss francs.

Extension of Cable Systems

Other Polish projects which find a place in the "directly remunerative" list are, in the order of their magnitude, development of the long-distance telephone cable system, extension of the Warsaw water supply and sewerage system, drinking-water supply of the town of Lodz, electrification of the Warsaw suburban railway system, scheme for the supply of gas to Upper Silesia, completion of the Government water-conduit system of Upper Silesia, drinking-water supply and drainage of the towns of Lowicz, Rzeszow and Lomsa, regularization of the Rawka, and extension of the communal power station at Stanislawow.

Roumania comes into the picture with a plan for the electrification of the Campina-Brasov railway line, a part of the general program of railway construction submitted by the Roumanian Government, at an estimated outlay of 15,000,000 Swiss francs. The Yugoslav program for the improvement of the port of Belgrade completes the list, with an estimated expenditure of 10,-200,000 francs.

Roumanian Rail Construction

In an intermediate category of programs which may be considered as directly remunerative in part, although not as a whole, the committee has listed four projects, of which the largest by far is the Roumanian program of railway construction (apart from the Campina-Brasov line), at an estimated cost of 265,000,000 francs. The other items in this list are the Yugoslav plan for the construction of a railway line and of a bridge over the Danube, the Latvian scheme for construction of railway lines from Riga to Rujiene and Karsawa, and the Bulgarian program of drainage and river correction.

In a third category of programs considered to be "indirectly remunerative," that is, not involving the collection of revenue enabling the charges on capital outlay to be met, the committee lists the following projects: Austria's program for the modernization of long-distance roads, road and bridge construction in Bulgaria, Estonia and Latvia, Hungary's program for the reconstruction of national roads, Yugoslavia's prgram for the improvement of the principal road system and of the railway system, and the following Polish projects: reconstruction of the principal road system and the construction of bridges, reconstruction of the Royal Canal, Warsaw railway junction, Cracow railway junction, and two railway lines serving Warsaw and Cracow respectively. By far the largest item under this head is the Polish road and bridge scheme, involving expenditure of 186,000,000 francs.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Pudding Stone Inn

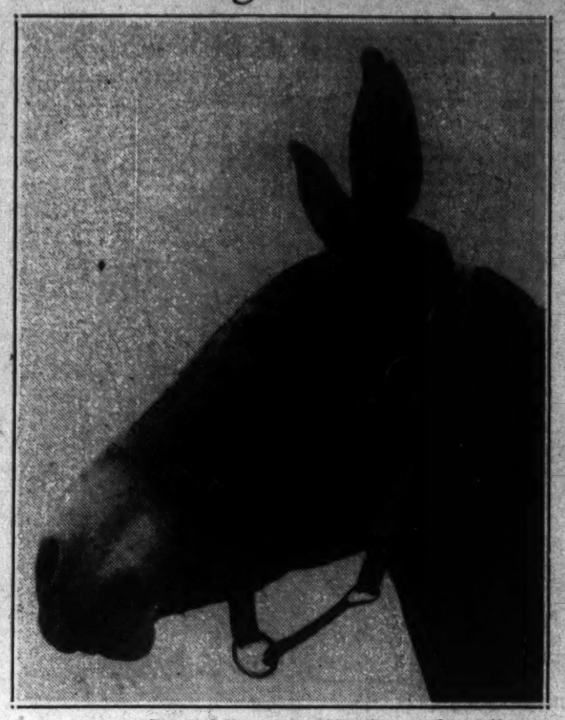
And you can come here so reasonably, daily $4.00 and $5.00, and weekly $16.00 to $25.00. American plan. Why not try a week-end at the Pudding Stone? Write for folder.
G. N. Vincent, Boonton, N. J. Tel. 8-0391.

BOOK MARKERS

Transparent, have clear permanent figures, hold fast and are practically indestructible. The original and only marker to include all these features. Reader's, Library, Pocket sizes.
Set of thirty, postpaid $1.00. Crayon marking set 25 cents.
THE PERFECT MARKER
Box 124, Yonkers, N. Y.

CITIZENS
NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS
BANK
LOS ANGELES
Established 1890
Sound banking for more than forty-two years.
Branches conveniently located throughout the city

'Hee-haws' of Shades of Maud Echo Among Motored Caissons



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"IT AIN'T LIKE IT USED TO BE"

Mules on Long Furlough as 102nd Field Artillery Starts Out for Fort Devens but Chuckle in Anticipation of Cadets' Fall Frolics

The army mule went on vacation today.

The 102nd Field Artillery "marched" away to Fort Devens with roaring motors instead of clattering hooves. For the first time in its history the light artillery of the Massachusetts National Guard has gone into its 15-day period of mid-summer training as a 100 per cent motorized outfit.

If the reserve regimentals expected Maud to fly into a prima donna flare-up at being left entirely out of the picture they were completely fooled. Standing in a shady spot on the sidelines, she awaited the new-fangled getaway with a cross-sabered tilt to her glossy ears that betokened a paradoxical combination of keen curiosity and mulish indifference. But as for one of those proverbial light-heeled tantrums, nothing doing!

The 102nd was all astir, with officers and men, 800 strong, going through last-minute preparations. There was a moment of hushed expectancy that precedes a general command. Then the voice of Col. Roger W. Eckfeldt, officer commanding, echoed from battery to battery, "Forward, March!"

At the command of "march" it almost seemed to bystanders near the picket line that the army mule was about to burst in upon the regimental formalities with one of her famously hilarious hee-haws. But instead there was an incongruous clashing of gears and with a clanking of caissons the military train rumbled away to the old artillery tune:

Over hill, over dale
As we hit the dusty trail
And the caissons go rolling along.

In and out, hear them shout
Counter march and right about
And the caissons go rolling along.

Somehow it didn't seem to give the 102nd's departure that glamorous aspect of other years. The words of the Field Artillery March have lost their old significance.

In the storm, in the night
Action left or action right
See the caissons go rolling along.

Limber front, limber rear
Prepare to mount you cannoneer
And the caissons go rolling along.

As the 102nd rolled out of sight, an old-timer shook his head. "The army ain't what is used to be!" Fancy an artillery drill without horses and mules! Imagine watching one of the maneuvers that used to thrill spectators at an army post in departed days!

For instance, "Action, right!"
"Caissons, front!"
"Trot, ho!"

No longer will an alert battery wheel into action with a stampede of hooves and creaking leather, yelling riders and lathered horses. Motorized batteries henceforth will lumber into position to the prosaic accompaniment of roaring exhausts and grinding gears and oil fumes mingling with dust clouds that roll across the parade ground.

And just to add to the indignation of the old top kick, the anti-equestrian army decrees that not even its artillery officers shall be mounted. They will accompany the columns in beach wagons—that boxwood contraption which has become the twentieth-century counterpart of the family wheelbarrow. In domestic fields it is used chiefly to perform such chores as fetching trunks from the station and carrying the kiddies down to the seashore. In the artillery, it is the modern version of authority "in the saddle."

The old sergeant is right. "The army ain't what it used to be." To which the army mule's long ears semaphore a pleased assent.

The army private has seen the handwriting on the stable wall for many a day. First came the War Department edict that army mules were entitled to softer beds. Increase the allowance of straw for bedding and just watch the mules wax fat! The army did, and soon the mule took on a rolly-polly figure, thanks chiefly to the large amount of bedding he was able to eat.

It wasn't long, however, before an order from GHQ brought another amazing reform. Currycombs were ordered supplanted by vacuum cleaners. Absurd though it seemed at first, men and mules soon saw its advantages. Not only did vacuum cleaners perform wonders in transforming mule hide into glossy plush, but it eliminated definite hazards as well. It was a big relief to army privates who had learned through long experience that massaging a ticklish mule with a currycomb was like touching off a charge of TNT.

On the surface it would seem that the spark plug has displaced the mule as the symbol of the army. But Maud is playing cagey. The army mule knows well enough that, for example, when the next West Point football season rolls around, she will be trotted into the limelight with polished hoofs and satin coat, powder-blue stockings and saddle blanket to match, and all the other spangles a well-dressed mule requires. And 2000 excited young officers-in-the-making will sing a rousing tribute to the good old army mule.

Maud won't mind being sidelined while motors do the heavy work in the good old summer time. But when it comes to herding her completely out of the picture, she is likely to brace her feet and turn on a power house of mulish stubbornness that an army tank could not budge.

A motorized militia! To a tired army mule that's just one step from the shady, clovered pastures of the promised land.

Motion Pictures

Sinfonia Domestica

Floods of merriment from the audience greeted the new picture at the Metropolitan Theater, at its opening yesterday. Its name is "Mama Loves Papa," and it is a homely domestic comedy, with Miss Mary Boland and Mr. Charlie Ruggles being funny in their individual but well-harmonized ways.

Home life for this middle-aged pair of married sweethearts goes along with commonplace coziness until Mama hears an inspirational lecture on home-improvement. Thereafter Papa, a simple soul who loves his comfort and his job, is eased into a dress suit for home dining, and forced into a cutaway for business. What the morning-clothes do to Papa is an involved tale, with a steady onrush of preposterous situations. Mr. Ruggles is able to keep his balance in the world of movie improbabilities just enough to give them an air of human reality, warming laughter with fellow feeling. Miss Boland supplies her comic tearfulness and familiar little tricks with freshness and buoyancy. Both are at their best.

Mr. George Barbier, Mr. Walter Catlett and Miss Lilyan Tashman are in recognizable their-type rôles. Some day the talkies will discover that drinking scenes are more loathsome than amusing.

The two popular funny men, Messrs. Willie and Eugene Howard, head the stage show. M. L.

Events

Theaters

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10.00 p. m.
Fine Arts Theater—"Die Singende Stadt," 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20 p. m.
R. K. O. Keith's—"King of Jazz," 1:25, 4:23, 7:31, 10:19 p. m.
Fenway—"Mayor of Hell," 1:06, 4:22, 8:08, 9:54 p. m.
Paramount—"Mayor of Hell," 12:26, 3:25, 6:24, 9:23 p. m.

Events Sunday

Esplanade Concert, 8:30. Program as follows:

Esplanade Concert: 8:30

Overture to "Sakuntala"...Goldmark
Symphony in G minor, No. 40...Mozart
Third Slavonic Dance.....Dvořák
Nocturne, "Clouds".....Debussy
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes.....Strauss
Bacchanale from the Opera, "Samson and Delilah".....Saint-Saëns

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Portio di Giorgio, soprano; Mr. Pierino Di Biasion, violinist, and Mr. Albion Metcalf, accompanist. Program as follows:

Sonata in G minor.....Tartini
Mr. Di Biasio
Hills.....La Forge
Nur wie di Sehnsucht Kennt.....Tchaikovsky
La Wally (aria).....Catalani
Miss Di Giorgio
Gipsy Airs.....Sarasate
Mr. Di Biasio
Agnus Dei.....Bizet
Mattinata.....Tosti
Suicidio (aria from "La Gioconda").....Ponchielli
Miss Di Giorgio

Syrian-American Club: Outing, Lake Pearl, all day.

Events Monday

Doric Gallery: Exhibition, 98 Granite Street, Pigeon Cove, week days 10 to 5, Sundays 2 to 5.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Simba," Part II: "African Elephants," 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5. Sundays 1:30 to 5.

For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"The Island of Doom," 1:40, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:15, 9:50 p. m.
Fenway—"Mayor of Hell," 1:06, 4:22, 8:08, 9:54 p. m.
Paramount—"Mayor of Hell," 9:27 a. m., 12:26, 3:25, 6:24, 9:23 p. m.
R. K. O. Keith's—"King of Jazz," 10:27 a. m., 1:25, 4:23, 7:31, 10:19 p. m.

Cummings Pledges States' Protection If Repeal Wins

Liquor Shipments Into Dry States Would Be Prohibited

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 21—Plenty of work in punishing law violators even if the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed is seen for the Department of Justice by Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General.

A "diminishing unit," not a disappearing one, was the way Mr. Cummings referred to the bureau of prohibition, as he pledged the Federal Government's aid to keep liquor out of states which decide to remain dry in event of repeal of the federal amendment. Due to decreased appropriations, the bureau, on Aug. 10, becomes a subdivision of the Department of Justice's bureau of investigation.

No new legislation would be needed to protect dry states if repeal is agreed upon, Mr. Cummings believes. The Volstead Act, the Jones Law, and all other federal enforcement measures would go by the board with the discard of the Eighteenth Amendment, but coming immediately into effect once more would be the Webb-Kenyon Law, which prohibits the shipment of liquor from wet to dry states.

Moreover, the Attorney-General pointed out, there is a second clause in the proposed repeal amendment, often overlooked, which would specifically prohibit the transportation or importation of intoxicating liquors in violation of state laws. Liquor control would go back to the same legal status it had before the Eighteenth Amendment was passed. All laws were predicated on the amendment would be nullified by its repeal. Those which were passed before the amendment would once more become effective. These revived laws should be sufficient to protect dry states, Mr.

Because a state votes for repeal it does not mean that the sale of liquor will be permitted within its confines, the Attorney-General pointed out. "Many states," he said, "may vote for repeal, but whether they decide to be wet or dry afterward is another thing. If they decide to remain dry it will be our job to help them. We can't predict now how much activity we will have to engage in but it will be quite a lot."

The liquor control laws which a state had on its statute book before the days of the Eighteenth Amendment would become immediately effective again with repeal, unless modified by the state legislatures.

Two Planes Head For New York City

(Continued from Page 1)

en route from England on an over-ocean hop to New York.

The dangerous westward crossing of the Atlantic to New York will be the first lap in their projected 12,000-mile flight which will carry them from New York to Baghdad and thence back to England.

On June 8 they tried to get away on this flight, but cracked up on the takeoff. At 6 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time) today, however, Jim Mollison lifted the Wayfarer off the runaway and 2 hours and 20 minutes later the plane was reported heading over the Atlantic off the Irish mainland.

Gen. Italo Balbo, after his New York reception, rested with his men today and planned the homeward journey.

Jimmie Mattern, who sought to fly around the world only to crash in Siberia, was still at Nome, Alaska, where a Soviet plane deposited him. He awaited advice from backers before announcing further plans.

Fog again had halted the aerial mapping tour that Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh have undertaken. They took off from Cartwright, Labrador, for Julianehaab, Greenland, but alighted yesterday at Hopedale, Labrador, 150 miles from Cartwright.

Boston Trades to Back Roosevelt's Job Drive

The long-time wish of the department store clerk has come true! Less confinement behind counters and more hours of leisure are promised for employees of leading stores of Boston.

Whole-hearted support of President Roosevelt's reëmployment drive will be given by member stores of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, promises Mr. Richard Mitton, leading merchant of Boston and president of the board, who says that the stores "feel that the code is the most logical means for immediately restoring employment and business prosperity. Adoption of the code by Boston retail stores will mean no change in the store hours but that the shorter week for employees will make an increase in the number of people employed by the stores and that the pay rolls of the stores will be correspondingly increased."

Parochial Schools Face Crisis, Professor Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 21—Parochial schools, founded because religious education was taken out of the public school system, are finding it hard to continue in some sections of the country, Dr. Richard J. Purcell, professor of history at Catholic University, told the Hartford Free Summer School of Civics Thursday. He questioned what communities would do to absorb the pupils in parochial schools if these cease to function.

Mrs. Russell William Magna of Holyoke, Mass., president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, asked for greater efforts to educate the public for intelligent voting.

Truck Bill Goes to Senate

The bill for state regulation of trucking, passed to be enacted in the House of Representatives yesterday by voice vote, now goes to the Senate for action.

Greetings From Ethiopia

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

RAS DESTA DEMTU VISITS WASHINGTON

Standing With the Royal Visitor Are Jefferson Patterson, Assistant Secretary of State, and Capt. Walter N. Vernou, White House Aide.

The Prince presented to President Roosevelt two lion skins and a gold-framed picture of his father-in-law, Emperor Haile Selassie I. The mission was in return for the one sent to Ethiopia on the occasion of the Emperor's coronation three years ago.

Radical Labor Heads' Methods Protested

(Continued from Page 1)

success of the President's plan to raise wages, share and increase work and extend the purchasing power of our people."

Recovery Heads Elated At Response to Drive For More Pay, Less Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 22 — Admittedly elated by the prompt public support of the President's recovery campaign, Administration officials rushed their plans today for putting their wage-raising, hour-decreasing code into effect as rapidly as possible.

All through the day the telegrams and messages arrived at the office of Brig.-Gen Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, pledging the support of industrialists, chambers of commerce, civic organizations and trade associations to the trade program.

At a press conference yesterday, President Roosevelt expressed complete satisfaction with the progress of events. He will make a 30-minute appeal to the nation by radio Monday night and on Tuesday night will speak again in addressing the Governors in their annual conference at San Francisco. He will urge the Governors to take command of the campaign in their respective states with the objective of achieving its goal by Labor Day.

The drive started officially with dispatch of telegrams to chambers of commerce in cities of more than 10,000 people urging them to take the initiative in the drive.

Mr. Donald Richberg, counsel to General Johnson, was asked what was meant by the provisions exempting "very special cases" of "highly skilled workers" from the maximum hour restriction, provided they were paid time and one-third for overtime. He said it applied not to any industry or business house but to "special" employees within a business house whose duties were such that the business or production of the employer would be unduly restricted.

He explained that the term "professional persons" also exempted from the maximum working hours would include nurses and natural scientists as well as doctors and lawyers. General Johnson, it was learned, may bring criminal prosecution under Section 4 (A) of the Recovery Act against any employer who, having once signed the agreement, violates its provisions.

Hearings were held today and yesterday on proposed codes for the electrical manufacturing, the women's coat and suit, the shipbuilding and the lumber industries.

Liquor Sale Prohibited By Minnesota 1933 Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Sale of intoxicating liquor in Minnesota will be legally impossible even though the prohibition amendment is repealed within the next year.

Mr. Harry W. Peterson, Attorney-General, made this fact known when he referred to the law passed by the 1933 Legislature which prohibits the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquor in conformity with provisions of the federal law. Unless the Governor calls a special session of the Legislature nothing can be done to change the statute until the regular session in 1935, Mr. Peterson said.

Common Sense In Lighthouse Work Ranks as Bravery

Common sense ranks as high as bravery in the United States Lighthouse Service, judging from official praise which has been bestowed upon four keepers at Rock of Ages lighthouse in Lake Superior.

The keepers distinguished themselves during a recent shipwreck. Rock of Ages light is a stone tower, built on a small rock. When the passenger steamer George M. Cox went ashore close to the lighthouse, 127 passengers and crew were transferred to the rock. The tall, narrow lighthouse was far too small to accommodate all of the castaways at one time.

John F. Soldenski, head keeper of the light and his three assistants, L. M. Whipple, J. B. Marshall and S. E. Heinsberg, solved the problem, arranging systematic admission of groups of the passengers, in turns, to enjoy the warmth, rest and refreshment of the building—as best as the keepers could provide—while the others huddled on the small rocky area outside. The rotation continued through the night.

About 50 persons were transferred from the stranded vessel to the light in the small boat that the lighthouse keepers have available. The others were conveyed in the small boats of the stranded craft. Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, recognized the prompt and careful handling of the small boats as more than instrumental in the safety of all.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, possibly occasional showers tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; gentle shifting winds mostly south to east.

Maine: Cloudy, probably occasional showers tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature.

All Other New England States: Local thundershowers, probably tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate winds mostly south to east and overcast weather, probably occasional showers tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	78	Miami, Fla.	84	86
Bismarck	60	78	Minneapolis	70	88
Boston	69	81	Montreal	70	86
Buffalo	74	84	Nantucket	70	76
Calgary	42	70	New Orleans	78	78
Charleston	80	86	New York	74	82
Chicago	78	88	Norfolk, Va.	78	86
Cincinnati	78	98	North Platte	70	90
Denver	66	90	Philadelphia	72	88
Dodge City	74	100	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	108
Eastport	60	74	Pittsburgh	78	94
Hatteras	78	80	Portland, Me.	62	72
Honolulu, T.H.	..	78	Raleigh	80	90
7 p.m. July 31	76	..	St. Louis	78	98
Helena, Mont.	58	76	Salt Lake City	72	98
Huron, S. D.	68	86	San Francisco	54	64
Jacksonville	76	88	Santa Fe	64	92
Kansas City	80	98	Seattle	52	74
Key West	84	88	Tampa	76	88
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	78	92
Memphis	78	90	Williston	56	62

A—9 a. m. July 22.
B—Maximum July 21.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday, 12:10 a. m. and 12:42 p. m.
Height of tides, 9.6 feet and 8.4 feet

Light all vehicles at 8:44 p. m.

House Objects to Changes

The Massachusetts House yesterday refused to concur with the various amendments adopted by the Senate to the two bills enabling the State, cities and towns to receive benefits from the National Industrial Recovery Act. Committees on conferences have been appointed by both branches.

Couple o' Twists An' a Turn All Needed For Fast Get-Away of Big Anchor Liner

Barnacles don't have a chance to grow on the soles of David Bone's seaboots. Mr. Bones, one may recall, divides his time between plotting courses on Sumner's line-of-position with the aid of stars, sun, sextant and scrap paper, and writing literature about the sea, chiefly with the aid of a good literary style and more scrap paper.

Mr. Bone, in his workaday moments, is master of the Anchor Line's crack three-stacker Transylvania. He achieved some sort of a port record July 20 when he took his ship into Boston and right out again in a crackling thunder storm, all in 35 minutes, which port authorities today say is the quickest turn-around ever made by a big liner in Boston.

The vessel nosed into the slip at her East Boston pier, returning from a cruise to the Canadian North Capes, discharged more than 100 passengers and their baggage, and 35 minutes later her lines were cast off and she backed into Boston Harbor in a graceful turn before heading down stream for New York.

She was to continue to "quick-step" around Cape Cod, landing the balance of her passengers at New York, take on a new complement and return to Boston by Sunday to start another of a series of short cruises to Canada, the West Indies and back to Boston again.

Imperial Valley Assured of Power From New Canal

Irrigation District Board Announces Plans for Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EL CENTRO, Calif.—Power generated on the all-American canal will be developed by the Imperial irrigation district and distributed by the district to consumers within and adjacent to the boundaries of the district, according to a resolution unanimously adopted by the board of directors.

The resolution carried the statement that the $3,500,000 project, designed to carry water from the Colorado River to Imperial Valley, without the necessity of traversing Mexican territory for 60 miles, as is the case at present, had reached the stage where early construction was assured. The most important feature, the resolution set forth, is the manner of disposition of the power resource and directors wished to express themselves on policy.

After distributing power to consumers within and adjacent to the district, the board will seek the best outside market for any surplus power available on the project and sell it to any and all bidders who return the greatest revenue, according to the resolution.

In no event, it further was resolved, shall any contract be made to dispose of power without first submitting the question to the electorate for approval.

The by-product, hydroelectric energy, long has been called the "financial burden carrier," and the power question has featured prominently in the battle for construction of the waterway since the all-American canal first was mentioned March 23, 1912.

Power possibilities are proved by engineering studies to amount to 85,000 installed horsepower or 47,000 firm horsepower. This amount is equivalent to between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000 kilowatt hours per year.

The canal contract specifies that net proceeds from the power development on the canal shall apply upon the next accruing installments due the Government on the canal. The Government is to supply the money for construction without interest and repayment of the sum advanced by the United States does not begin until after the canal is completed.

One more barrier against construction of the canal was removed recently when Judge Emmett H. Wilson of Los Angeles, sitting in the Imperial County Superior Court, dismissed a suit brought by a land holder who sought to prevent completion of contracts for the canal.

Chicago Rail Fares Cut for Postal Clerks

United States postal clerks who yearn toward Chicago and a sight of the Century of Progress exposition, need not be deterred by reduced finances due to those no-pay furloughs.

The thirty-third national convention of their United National Association booked to be held in that city during the five days from Aug. 25 to Sept. 1, has arranged incredibly low fares for the round-trip. From Boston a delegate to the convention may travel to Chicago and return for the unparalleled fare of $20 if the party from that point is made up of at least 125 delegates. So officials of the association now are jubilantly accepting this new low rating for the trip as offsetting to a great extent the handicaps of governmental economy.

The itinerary which has just been published not only lists this low fare but arranges for special rates for staterooms and hotel rooms and allows maximum time for sight seeing at Chicago and en route. The route is Boston to Buffalo by train, Buffalo to Cleveland by overnight boat and Cleveland to Chicago by train.

Senate Passes Profiteering Bill

Without debate and on forced vote, the Senate gave two readings yesterday and passed to be engrossed the bill authorizing the Governor's Council to take steps to prevent food profiteering.

Four Tars Turn Home as Neptune Baffles Ship Again

Bounding back like a bad penny, the 30-foot sloop Juventude Filipina is safe in port once more after a storm in which her crew, believing she could not weather the tempest, abandoned ship and were picked up by a passing steamer.

The sloop was bound for the Philippines with a crew of three and one stowaway. Frightened by the storm, the Filipinos were having a hard time of it when the stowaway, a countryman, came out of hiding and offered to handle the craft.

Things went better until the United Fruit steamer Maravi plowed by. The storm-tossed Filipinos were only too glad to abandon their tiny ship.

Some days later a passing steamer, the Domino, sugar laden for Boston, radioed that an abandoned sloop had been sighted. The position was given and the Coast Guard cutter Champlain went out and took the craft in tow for New London. The sloop will be turned over to the owners. When it comes to resuming the voyage, however, the Filipinos probably will say, "No, thank you!"

Amity Throughout World Sought in Women's Clubs

Promotion of international amity among the women's clubs of the world is one object of an impressive assembly in Boston of professional women from widely separated quarters of the United States preparatory to sailing on the Cunard Line steamer Scythia for England tomorrow evening.

One of the largest groups of the kind ever to sail from the port of Boston will be among the passengers leaving on the Scythia, some of whom embarked at New York. The trip, under auspices of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is arranged for the purpose of visiting the women's clubs of London, Paris, Dusseldorf, Berlin, Prague, Vienna and the League of Nations at Geneva, and is known as the "World Friendship Tour." Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Brockton, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs of the United States, is leader of the party.

PARIS, FRANCE
SHAMROCK PARIS
BAGS
(Fancy)
Good Selection in Stock
Mrs. Carry BURGERS, Representative
TRADE MARK
44 rue de La Boëtie Tel.: Elysées 89-40

PARIS, FRANCE
ANNA LOWE
MODELS
Dresses Ready to Wear
From Frs. 400 to 900
35, AVENUE MATIGNON, PARIS (8e)

PARIS, FRANCE
Pearls Brilliants Rubies Emeralds etc.
M. CHENU
28 rue des Petits Champs
Tel: Louvre 02-23
Manufacturing-Jeweller. Transformations a speciality. Wholesale prices.

PARIS, FRANCE
W. H. SMITH & SON
248 RUE DE RIVOLI, PARIS
NEAR PLACE DE LA CONCORDE
ENGLISH and AMERICAN BOOKS
Newspapers, Magazines, etc.
Delicious ENGLISH and AMERICAN LIGHT MEALS, over the bookshop in
The Tudor Tea Rooms

PARIS, FRANCE
You Can Get
Walk-Over SHOES
in PARIS
at 34, Boulevard des Italiens
19 and 21, Blvd. des Capucines
FIT AND SERVICE GUARANTEED
Just as you get them at home.
Up-to-date American style.
AAA to E

PARIS, FRANCE
Au Duc de Richelieu
31 rue de Richelieu
(near the Théâtre Français)
BAGS
leather and fancy
Perfumery and beauty products

PARIS, FRANCE
LA MAISON DU GANT
256 rue Saint Honoré
Large Selection of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves. Lingerie

PARIS, FRANCE
Berteil
Gentlemen's and Ladies' Hatters
10 rue du 4 Septembre
3 Place St. Augustin
134 Blvd. St. Germain

PARIS, FRANCE
"Say It With Flowers"
Maison SANCHON
43 rue Saint-Augustin
(five minutes from Opéra)
Large Selection of beautiful flowers and plants at moderate prices.
New Management: Mr. Leygnier

PARIS, FRANCE
ELYSEE Coiffure
31, Avenue George V (Champs-Elysées)
Tel.: Elysées 53-16, 54-27
One of the best equipped Coiffeurs in Paris.
Special room for Ladies
Gentlemen and Children.

Paris, France
ANTHRACITE
St CHARLES
ASSURES GOOD HEATING
Tel: BOTZARIS 77-00
DESSAILLY
180 Rue Lafayette
ALSO HEATING EQUIPMENT OF ALL KINDS

Hungary Removes Ban Upon Indoor Political Meetings

Freedom Consistent With National Unity Guides Cabinet's Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—The right to hold indoor meetings has now been restored by the Gömbös Government to all Hungarian political parties represented in Parliament. Outdoor demonstrations are still banned.

Political meetings were forbidden about two years ago under the Karolyi Government as a sequel to the railway outrage at Biatorbagy which was attributed to Communists. Martial law was imposed in consequence of this incident which had occasioned 22 fatalities.

Subsequently the restrictions were relaxed, but Mr. Julius Gömbös, who succeeded Count Karolyi as Prime Minister in September, 1932, retained the prohibition of political gatherings.

The whole policy of the present Government is to grant as much freedom as possible without weakening national unity. The Prime Minister is determined to maintain the authority of the Government but he also wants to keep close friendly contact with all classes of society. It is not without significance that he prefers to be known as Mr. although he is really a General.

According to his "Ninety-Five Points" which he issued as his political platform after coming to power last year, the Government intends in regard to the right of combination and assembly "to enforce the principle that all societies and associations have as their first duty to contribute directly or indirectly toward the increase of the national strength."

The same solicitude for "national" welfare is seen in another "point" which reads that "safeguarding the liberty of the press is a national asset—so long as the press is faithfully serving the interests of the nation."

The Gömbös program for Parliament is to obtain a body "which truly reflects Hungarian national opinion and which at the same time represents all working classes in the country." To this end, he proposes as soon as possible to introduce the secret ballot which at present is only granted to certain urban constituencies. "At the same time," the "Points" add in this connection, "the great national ideals of the Hungarian people must be safeguarded."

Il Duce Adds War Post To His List of Jobs

By the Associated Press

Rome, July 22

MUSSOLINI, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Interior, and Corporations, got a fifth cabinet job today, that of Minister of War.

He accepted the request of General Gazzera to be relieved of the war portfolio he held five years, then proposed himself to the King for this position. His Majesty thereupon nominated Premier Mussolini.

Il Duce formally took possession of the new office this morning, prior to a meeting of the Council of Ministers.

Jewish Conference Favors Boycotting Of German Goods

AMSTERDAM, July 21 (AP) — An international Jewish conference called in protest against the treatment of Jews in Germany was on record today as favoring a boycott of German goods and shipping. Mr. Samuel Untermyer of New York, who was named president, called on the League of Nations to act for the protection of Jews.

BERLIN, July 21 (AP)—The Berlin bureau of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency has been closed by order of Government authorities.

A Jewish telegraphic agency dispatch from Berlin said that the secret police confiscated all furniture and equipment in the bureau. The dispatch continued: "The foreign service of the agency is not affected by the suspension of the German service. A letter over the signature of Ludwig Diels, chief of the Prussian state police and of the German political police, states that for the maintenance of public security and order and for the prevention in the future of state-endangering acts, such as may be expected, the Jewish telegraphic agency is closed down by the police and all effects there placed under police arrest. No action was taken against any member of the staff of the bureau which handles the distribution, in Germany, of the Jewish telegraphic agency's service. The service from Germany operates independently of the bureau through correspondents, most of whom are American citizens. It is not affected by the order against the Berlin bureau."

British Miners Advocate Strike In Case of War

Copy of Resolution Sent To Government From Yorkshire Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A resolution in favor of a general strike in the event of war being declared by the British Government was adopted unanimously by the Miners' Federation in its annual conference during the first week in July.

The introducer declared that if the miners did not make a gesture against war they would find that the women's movement had got ahead of them. He claimed support for the motion from men who had fought in the World War who now felt that they had been betrayed by those who induced them to fight.

A copy of the resolution has been forwarded to the Government. It is pointed out in the News-Chronicle, however, that a few days before the World War, the Social Democratic Party in Germany adopted a similar attitude but this fact had not the slightest effect on the situation when the crisis came.

The conference which was held at Scarborough in Yorkshire expressed itself very strongly against the wage reductions which have recently been declared necessary by the mine owners. It also adopted a resolution proposed by the Lancashire delegates for one week's holiday with pay to be included in any future wage agreement negotiated with the owners.

Another unanimous resolution urged the Government to provide capital for the establishment of "ancillary undertakings" to help restore its lost prosperity to the coal industry. Mr. G. Sadler, the proposer, said that low temperature carbonization is now a proved commercial proposition and that both high temperature carbonization and hydrogenation have great possibilities.

If the country got its petrol from coal instead of from oil, Mr. Sadler said, it would mean on the present consumption of petrol, an increased output of coal amounting to 15,000,000 tons a year. This would give employment to 100,000 miners, he declared.

Another representative, Mr. Noah Ablett, said that the most valuable part of the raw coal is that which at present generally goes up the chimney in smoke.

Aiding in Welding Work of World Women

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

LEADERS AT INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS IN CHICAGO

Left to Right—Dr. Yi Fang Wu, Nanking, China; Mme. Marcelle Kraemer-Bach, Founder of International Association of Lawyers; Miss Lena M. Phillips, New York, President of National Council; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Suffrage Leader; Miss Mary Craig McGeachy of Switzerland, Representing League of Nations.

Women Cabinet Pioneers Review Labor's Advance

(Continued from Page 1)

Hugh S. Johnson, director of the huge recovery program; Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Prof. Rexford Tugwell, member of the Administration's "brain trust," who is being credited with the idea of the industrial control scheme that has been written into law.

Among the women invited to meet the former British Minister were Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the women's bureau who also rose from the ranks of factory workers to a government post, Miss Katherine Lenroot, who is an important factor in the labor department's work for the welfare of the nation's children, and Miss Mary La Dame, who is taking part in setting up the new employment exchange system for the nation.

Women who have risen high in the ranks of organized labor were also present. Representing the homeland of Miss Bondfield was Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador and most of his staff.

Conversations with Miss Perkins turned to employment problems on both sides of the Atlantic with the question of married workers in industry gaining special attention. In England, Miss Bondfield pointed out, married women are not encouraged to work, but nevertheless the question whether both husband and wife should be allowed to keep jobs when there are not enough to go around, is also vexing industrial leaders there to some extent.

Miss Bondfield Forecasts Rise of New Social Order Out of Economic Collapse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTPORT, Conn.—Across the slough of the present world economic depression, Miss Margaret Bondfield, one-time Minister of Labor in the Ramsay MacDonald Government in Great Britain, casts a shrewd glance and sees—not a collapsing civilization, but the possibility of a new social order with greater potentialities for good than any the people of this earth have yet known.

With this hope running high in her thoughts, Miss Bondfield, who has already done quite a bit herself to improve the lot of people generally known as "underprivileged," has come to the United States "in a spirit of inquiry," as she says, to find out the attitude of progressive people in this country on the stirring social questions of the day.

Sitting in the shade of an elm on the lawn of Miss Lillian Wald's country home here before leaving for Chicago to attend the international conference of the National Council of Women, Miss Bondfield took time out of a week she declared emphatically was to be "entirely vacation," to describe to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor what she believes should be the main features of the advanced civilization which the world may reach if it will use properly the opportunities which existing conditions present.

Battles for Underprivileged

And "Maggie" Bondfield, as her constituents in the British Labor Party call her, is a convincing talker She is not a theorist envisaging an impractical Utopia, but a practical woman with more than 40 years' experience in fighting the battles of the underdog.

This woman who made history by being the first woman to serve as minister of a major government and later to sit in a Cabinet, is not what one thinks of as a "masterful personality," but expresses her ideas in the quiet, definite manner of one who compels herself to think things through. She has already thought through the fundamentals of the new social order she hopes may come.

In this new order, she believes, human and social values will be paramount; money will fall into its proper place as a mere medium of exchange, instead of dominating goods and services as it does now. A currency "managed" so as to maintain a stable purchasing power and to increase consumption and production must be an important factor in this, she believes. International action to establish such a currency would be the quickest and best method of solving present money problems, she holds.

Education for Coöperation

Education, in the new order, should be so delicately adjusted to fit the individual child that children will grow up with a sense of social obligation and with a power of self-control, aiming not to exalt the individual, but to make it possible for the individual to coöperate for the common good, she declared.

The dynamic spiritual force which will bring about these changes is a growing recognition of "the richness of life itself, not centered in things, but in qualities, in personality, character and genius," she declared.

"Human life has been made to take a back place," she said. "That is not only morally wrong, but socially fatal.

Thinking in Right Direction

"I think this generation will probably have the opportunity of recognizing the real meaning of that message," she continued. "It has to be worked out. Never was a generation faced with such a great opportunity before. Never have so many people been thinking in the right direction or giving so much attention to these social questions. Never has there been so great a chance for testing out the democratic theory. It has never been tested yet, you know. All this is very encouraging.

"The most disconcerting thing about the present situation is that the people who are trying to solve the problems seem to be in a fog. They seem not to understand the issues or how to meet them.

"I am already impressed with the sense of movement in the United States; with the feeling that things are happening and may happen with great swiftness. The move for minimum wage laws is very encouraging. We have had these in England for some time, but we feel that until there is international action on the subject the problem is not solved.

"We feel it very important to know what America is going to do, because the influence of this country on world affairs is considerable."

Spain and France Sign Trade Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—While formulation of a trade treaty between Spain and the United States is still pending, Spain and France have signed another commercial agreement, which they term an "avenant."

Mutual trade concessions are granted by the two countries. According to the "avenant" as published by the Official Gazette here, Spain's concessions to France include principally the purchase of 2000 tons of Algerian tobacco in bulk, and the lowering of tariffs on champagne from 5 gold pesetas to 2.50 a liter.

Among France's concessions to Spain is the granting of 50 per cent of the canned fish imports, under the quota system, to Spain. Certain provisions are imposed, however. Duties are reduced on various minor commorities. Restrictions on imports of Spanish fruits are slightly eased.

Budget Promulgated For Virgin Islands

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, July 22 (By U. P.)—Failure of the Virgin Islands Legislature to approve a budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1 yesterday forced Gov. Frank M. Pearson to promulgate a provisional budget. His budget, drawn up under special presidential authorization, will remain in effect until the Legislature acts.

Enthusiasm was aroused among the unemployed here by reports that $125,000 had been granted the Virgin Islands from federal relief funds for public works projects. The money will help to relieve distressing unemployment conditions here.

Johnson Hits Economy League

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., July 22 (AP)—In an attack on the National Economy League, Mr. Louis Johnson, national commander of the American Legion, said today, "If there is going to be economy in America at the expense of the veteran, then let's have some economy in other places where it is worse needed." Mr. Johnson was chief speaker at the midsummer conference of the Florida Legion.

World Women Call for Better Social Order

(Continued from Page 1)

movement that is suffering today. She is crushed down."

Objection to considering persecution in other countries when, "right here the Negro is persecuted and as much deprived of his rights and liberty" was made by Miss Hallie Q. Brown of Wilberforce University, Ohio.

"You are disturbed because German women are told to go back to the kitchen but Negro women never have been allowed to leave it," said Miss Brown. "Where is the place for the Negro if not in the body politic?"

The resolution finally passed applying to the persecution of Jews and others in Germany.

Findings from round tables of the week were adopted in the general session recognizing a shift from the problems of production and mastery of material forces to problems of social control.

Building Security

"To build a social order providing security and opportunity for all we accept as the task of our time," stated the report presented by Dr. Mollie Ray Carroll of the University of Chicago. "In it there is no place for complacent reliance upon fixed concepts and specific measures of reform. The task required of us is our practical participation in a continuing experiment, a capacity to observe critically, and a willingness to modify both action and opinion when facts are demanded."

Under employment the findings commend employment exchanges, unemployment insurance, old-age security, maintenance and development of industrial standards, employment based upon ability and equipment not upon sex or martial status, the right of workers to organize and the elimination of juvenile employment.

To bring about stabilization of buying power there is approved wage adjustment, new forms of taxation, equitable price levels, adjusting the volume of money and credit to legitimate demands, professionalizing fields of banking and insurance, responsible control of financing, and the right of the Government to intervene whenever necessary to maintain industrial standards and a wholesome adjustment between production and distribution.

World Peace

World peace is essential to combat world evils, according to the findings, and consistent and determined education is the best means of attaining it.

Creative arts are encouraged as a means of doing away with passive enjoyment of leisure and community reponsibility is recognized for providing environment for balanced living. Education requires larger units of administration: equalizing the distribution of school funds through state administration, making available federal aid, and special facilities through schools for the social adjustment of children to their environment, parental and adult education, and guidance of family relationships.

The findings call for a government plan for public welfare, exercising on a broad scale its power to regulate industry and agriculture, checking partial and wasteful exploitation of natural resources, eliminating patronage and practicing an intelligent and constructive economy, and the assumption of a large degree of personal responsibility on the part of citizens.

Women's Progress in Century Traced in World's Fair Exhibit

Mementos and Heirlooms Provide Visual Reminders of Important Figures and Events in the Advance of Women in the Past 100 Years

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 22—From Susan B. Anthony's red shawl, "Oriflamme of the Suffrage Movement," to the goggles and helmet of Amelia Earhart Putnam, the story of the progress of women through the century is told in an exhibition of mementos and heirlooms displayed by the National Council of Women at a Century of Progress.

Like a "feminist museum" the exhibit is a collection of those articles not valuable in themselves but indelibly connected with some event or occasion or struggle which at one time or another marked an additional stride in the woman's movement.

That beautiful soft red shawl which, it is said, Susan B. Anthony wore with the grace of a "Spanish belle" at practically every suffrage meeting, is draped with its silk-knotted fringe spread on the floor of the case.

Wore White Shawl

At one time, the well authenticated story goes, Miss Anthony was persuaded to wear a white shawl to a suffrage meeting but when she appeared on the platform the reporters, who had made much of her picturesque shawl as a symbol of the suffrage movement, sent up a note. "No red shawl, no report." Miss Anthony laughed and told the boys she would send to the hotel for it. As soon as she had draped it about her shoulders the reporters again took up their pencils.

A child's slate with a battered wooden frame belonged to Frances E. Willard, founder of the World W. C. T. U. The large Willard family Bible is open to the little temperance pledge which Frances pasted on the inside of the front cover in 1855.

A tall cylindrical-shaped cup with a long handle was a gift to Jane Addams, founder of Hull House, by Toynbee Hall in England, the very first of the settlements. Of it Miss Addams said, "I have always prized it highly because of its association with the beginning of the arts and crafts movement in the settlements."

History of Two Scarfs

Two scarfs hanging near each other have quite a different history—one belonged to Harriet Beecher Stowe, and the other to Amelia Earhart Putnam. They are both large silk squares. The first has a gold colored border with a picture of Mrs. Stowe printed on the white center. It is the type manufactured by an English society in the middle of the last century and sold, the proceeds going to Mrs. Stowe for her abolition work.

The other scarf decked the shoulders of the first aviatrix to cross the Atlantic in a solo flight. Its geometric pattern in rose and gray looks quite fresh and modern compared to the dainty lace collars and old-time caps of another generation displayed near by.

A Red Cross flag, very old and frail, is said to have flown from the mastheads of the first relief boats ever seen in American waters during the Ohio and Mississippi River floods in 1884. Clara Barton traveled on these same relief boats 8000 miles to distribute money and materials.

Some of the little mementos represent whole sectors of the woman movement by pointing to some famous person who contributed her special art, as for example, a picture of a 5-year-old girl who later became a great suffrage leader, Carrie Chapman Catt; the old lyre used by Julia Marlowe; a lace collar of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, clergyman-suffragist, who for 11 important years, was president of the National American Woman Association; a gold card case carried by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who did much for the suffrage cause as a close associate of Susan B. Anthony.

Real Estate Market Gain Noted for First Time in Three Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 22—For the first time in three years the National Association of Real Estate Boards reports an encouraging improvement in real estate market activity.

The news that 39 per cent of the 245 principal cities of the United States have reported a more active real estate market this year than last, while 27 per cent have continued at the same level without any drop, is the outstanding feature of the national association's semi-annual real estate survey, made public here today. At the same time, the association finds that a shortage of single-family houses is becoming much more apparent than it was six months ago, one-third of the larger cities reporting such a shortage, and 12 per cent of all the cities finding such a situation in existence.

Still greater real estate activity would be manifest immediately it is declared in the report, if the financing situation would ease up. In 90 per cent of the cities there is a shortage of money for real estate mortgage loans, it is reported, while individual comments from local real estate boards express the complaints that lack of loan money is reducing prices far below normal levels, is holding up commercial building, and preventing families from building homes who are ready to do so.

"But while market activity is definitely and generally increasing, prices are generally still at depression levels," the report says. "They are lower than last year in 78 per cent of the cities reporting. They are already higher in three per cent of the cities, approximately on last year's level in 19 per cent. The west south central section shows the most advanced pick-up, with 20 per cent of the cities here reporting higher prices. Cities between 200,000 and 500,000 population are, as before, the group registering the greatest gain. Here 10 per cent of the cities already feel the change in price level upward."

Alabama to Raise Literacy Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Although greatly handicapped because of lack of funds, Alabama's efforts to encourage literacy will continue to go forward with the coöperation of communities and various organizations. The state department of education hopes to conduct 78 to 80 opportunity schools for adults.

Requests have been received by the department for 80 schools for illiterate adult white persons and 126 for Negroes. Funds will be available for less than half that many, even with the financial assistance of the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, Colonial Dames and other organizations, but hopes are held that the schools can be inaugurated through some means.

Boston-New York

$2 Leave Daily 300 Tremont Street, Boston Hancock 7307 141 W 51st Street, New York Circle 7-3844 9 A M—1 P M—10 P M and 12 midnight TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY

Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

Ford

1932 V-8 Sedan (choice of 4) $415.00
1932 4-cylinder Standard Coupe . . . 365.00
1931 Town Sedan (choice of 3) . . . 275.00
1931 Tudor Sedan (choice of 2) . . 250.00
1930 Town Sedan 225.00
1930 Tudor 175.00
1930 Phaeton 165.00

The above cars are sold with our usual used car guarantee.

REARDON & WOODWARD Inc.
Authorized Ford Dealers
1890 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury, Mass. Near Egleston Square
Tel. HIGhlands 1853-4-5 Open Evenings
We will trade any make of car.

Before-They-Go-Up Sale
Men's Shirts and Pajamas
From our popular line of laundry-tested Men's Wear
Formerly $1.45 **$1.25**
NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES, Inc.
Winchester, Newton, Dorchester, Somerville, Lowell, Springfield

DISCRIMINATING matron and fastidious miss alike find that we can give them comfort and that "carefully groomed," slender effect with
IVY CORSET "IT CLINGS"
Ivy Corsets
IVY CORSET SHOP
378 Boylston Street, Boston

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins AUG. 10

Lloyd-Mansfield Co.
OPTOMETRISTS OPTICIANS
Eyes examined and glasses fitted
Entire Second Floor
47 Winter Street
Corner Tremont St., BOSTON
Phone Liberty 2090

Stearns' Beauty Salon Consultant presents
The French Cut
as the correct summer coiffure for fastidious Boston women
It is off the neck, swirled and short in back, and high at the sides. All its lines go up. Best of all, it is here to stay, not just a passing vogue. The new hats are designed for *short* cuts. Softness is achieved by curls high at the sides or near the low part. Stearns will adapt the French Cut to your individual needs. Beauty Salon, 10th floor.
The French cut, $2.50
Stearns' Permanents are $10, $15 and $20
R. H. Stearns Company
Boston

Household Goods Storage Service
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.
Huntington Ave. at Forsyth St.
STORAGE
Space especially equipped for protection from Moth Destruction
PHONE Ken. 9050 or Com. 1530
EDWARD L. WINGATE
General Manager

Flowers *for Remembrance*
We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition
By WIRE If Friends Are Far Away
Pennphone LIB. 4317
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

RAE SAMOFF
140 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
Also 605 MAIN STREET, HYANNIS
Smart Summer Apparel
DRESSES, SUITS, COATS, MILLINERY
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Conciliation Pursued by Vatican

* * *

Concordat With Reich Removes Politics From Field of Permissible Activities

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

PARIS—The concordat between the Vatican and Germany, signed by Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen and Cardinal Pacelli, Papal Secretary of State, is a significant event in European diplomatic history.

Surprise may well be expressed that previous German Governments, with an orthodox respect for hierarchy, and even previous Governments which were dominated by the Roman Catholic Center, having failed to reach an agreement with the Pope, it should be left to Chancellor Adolf Hitler, whose conceptions are in some measure in conflict with those of Rome, to come to terms with the Vatican.

For this is the first time that the Reich has concluded a comprehensive accord with the Roman See. Hitherto separate German states have enjoyed special relations with the Vatican, but Germany as a whole, which is predominantly Protestant, has not done so.

* * *

Since the new Concordat largely incorporates and replaces the separate concordats of Bavaria, Prussia, and Baden—since the diplomatic representatives will be suppressed in favor of the representative of the Reich—it is naturally asserted that another step has been taken toward the centralization and unification of the Reich.

The Roman Catholic Church, pursuing the policy which was responsible for the Lateran Accord with Italy, sees an advantage in obtaining a written understanding with regard to its position in a country which is under a régime exceptional in character and authoritarian in manner.

If, on the one hand, the Roman Catholics renounce the right of political association, and groups of Catholic Action which are not strictly confessional are submitted to the control of the state, on the other hand ecclesiastical property is recognized by the Government, confessional associations are authorized, and certain liberties in respect of education are accorded. This compensates that. Though the Roman Catholic Church loses what it must in any case have lost, it seems to have assured itself of much that it was in danger of losing.

The Hitler Government which was opposed, when it was still in process of formation, by Roman Catholic dignitaries, now obtains the recognition of the Vatican, and presumably the aid of the Vatican—or at least its neutrality—in internal and external policy.

* * *

Cardinal Pacelli passed a good part of his career as Nuncio at Munich. Now as Edouard Helsey, an able European observer, remarks, the Roman Catholic clergy has been the real force supporting Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria against Hitlerism and the Anschluss policy. The attitude of Austria might have been calculated to strengthen German Roman Catholicism; and the mastery of Hitler would have been incomplete. With the Jews all over the world, the Socialist Internationale, and the Roman Catholic Church against him, Herr Hitler raised up for himself a multitude of adversaries.

Obviously there was here ground for negotiation. It would seem that Herr Hitler and the Pope have come to a bargain. Hence there are doubts arising as to whether, and for how long, Austria will remain in opposition to Germany. This Concordat, though it does not ostensibly concern itself with international politics, may in fact prove to be a considerable element in international affairs.

The Roman Catholic Center has already been dissolved in Germany, despite its historic importance; and the recent antagonism between Germany and Austria shows signs of abating.

* * *

Thus Herr von Papen, acting for Herr Hitler, has reason to be satisfied with the result of his mission. When he arrived in Rome he was regarded with suspicion. But he has overcome the undoubted difficulties which presented themselves. The Vatican has decided to accept the fait accompli, as it did in the case of the Fascist régime in Italy, where Premier Benito Mussolini insisted on the "admission" of other cults. The Vatican, as a political force, no longer exists in Italy; now it no longer exists in Germany.

It is interesting to note that even while the Vice-Chancellor of the Reich was negotiating in Rome, Herr Hitler at Berlin intensified his antagonism toward the political organization of Roman Catholicism. Instead of a reaction on the part of the Vatican, there was, on the contrary, a definite desire to save what could be saved by a pact. It did not succeed in Mexico and in Spain; and it has accordingly displayed a faculty of adaptation and a policy of opportunism in Germany, as it did a few years ago in Italy, and in recent days in France.

Americans Barred From Entering Russia

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 22 (AP)—Mr. Marc Connelly, American playwright, Pulitzer prize winner, and author of "The Green Pastures," has been barred from entering Russia by the Soviet authorities for a reason that has not been explained.

Four other Americans, making a northern cruise on the liner Jungsholm with Mr. Connelly, also were barred, but they have continued toward Leningrad in the hope that the ruling will be changed. Mr. Connelly left the cruise and was expected in Stockholm today from Wisby Island.

Liverpool Archery Club Takes Up Lawn Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL — Great Britain's ancient sport of archery is still practiced upon Merseyside, but the historic Mersey Bowmen Society now numbers mostly bow-women.

In 1781 the Mersey Bowmen was a flourishing club. The ground over which the members shot then has long since been covered with houses, and they have moved out to a corner of one of the city's beautiful parks. Nowadays the archery societies are closely allied with lawn tennis clubs in fact, only about 20 per cent of the Mersey Bowmen are actually bowmen. The rest play tennis.

Lott-Van Ryn Win Doubles 8-6, 6-4, 6-1

Defeat Perry and Hughes Of Great Britain In Davis Cup Tennis

ROLAND GARROS STADIUM, Auteuil, France, July 22 (AP)—The United States doubles team of George Martin Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn today put the United States back into the interzone Davis Cup tennis battle with Great Britain by defeating Frederick J. Perry and George Patrick Hughes in straight sets, 8—6, 6—4, 6—1.

It was the first victory for the Americans, who dropped both singles matches yesterday, leaving England with a 2 to 1 advantage.

The British still need only one more point to clinch the series, while the American singles victims of yesterday's debacle, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., must defeat both Perry and Henry W. (Bunny) Austin tomorrow to perch victory on the American banner.

The winner plays France in the challenge round next week.

Lott's dynamic all-round play and sensational service featured the American come-back. Generally regarded as one of the world's greatest doubles players, Lott rose to superb heights as he rallied his team mate from a bad start and went on to blast the British off the court in the final set.

The British led by 4—1 and 5—3 in the first set, aided by two breaks through Van Ryn's service, but then weakened under the pressure of the Americans' rally. Lott lost only four points in winning his service four times in the first set, and he served nine times in three sets with the total loss of only 12 points.

Two Runs in Ninth By New York Giants Decide 6-5 Contest

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	51	35	.593
Chicago	50	40	.556
Pittsburgh	48	40	.545
St. Louis	45	43	.511
Boston	45	44	.506
Cincinnati	39	51	.433
Philadelphia	37	49	.430
Brooklyn	36	49	.424

Results July 21

Boston 7, St. Louis 0.
New York 6, Pittsburgh 5.
Cincinnati 2, Brooklyn 1.
Only games scheduled.

The crucial series between New York and Pittsburgh was evened yesterday when the Giants defeated the Pirates, 6 to 5, mostly because of a two-run rally in the ninth inning. The triumph put the New Yorkers three full games ahead of the idle Cubs in the National League baseball race, and four contests in front of the Pirates. Joe Moore started the winning rally in the ninth with his fifth straight hit, a single. Critz reached first on Suhr's error and Terry's single filled the bases. Mel Ott then produced a timely single, driving across the pair of runs. Paul Waner had four out of four for the Pirates.

Some excellent pitching by Huck Betts and effective slugging by his mates yesterday gave the Boston Braves a 7-to-0 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals and placed the Tribe within half a game of fourth place in the standing, held at present by the Cards. Betts pitched three-hit ball and did not walk a single man. The Cardinals did not make a hit until the fifth inning. Meanwhile the Braves connected with 12 hits, one of them Hal Lee's homer in the eighth with two men on base. Rabbit Maranville added a triple, also in the eighth, after a double by Hogan.

For the second successive day the Cincinnati Reds defeated the Brooklyn Dodgers in the ninth inning, this time by a 2-to-1 score. The triumph put the Reds up two notches, in the senior circuit standing, as this morning they hold sixth place. After Ray Benge and Joe Shaute had filled the bases on the ninth, Paul Derringer, tall right-handed pitcher, won his own game with a single. Tony Cuccinello batted in the winner's first run in the third. The Dodgers tied the score in the seventh, but could do no more against Derringer.

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	6	13	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	14	1

Batteries—Schumacher, Bell, Clark and Mancuso, Richards; Swetonic, Hoyt and Grace. Winning pitcher—Clark. Losing pitcher—Hoyt. Umpires—Reardon, Barr and Moran. Time—2h. 40m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	—	7	12	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	3	0

Batteries—Betts and Hogan; Walker, Vance, Mooney and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Walker. Umpires—Pfirman and Klem. Time—1h. 43m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	2	7	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1	7	1

Batteries—Derringer and Lombardi; Benge, Shaute and Lopez. Losing pitcher—Benge. Umpires—Magerkurth, McGrew and Quigley. Time—1h. 49m.

The Players Triumph By 10 Wicket Margin

LONDON, July 22 (By Canadian Press)—The Players defeated the Gentlemen by a full 10 wickets in the first Players-Gentlemen game of the season concluded yesterday at Lord's. The scores:

Players, 309 and 12 for no wickets (Ames, 82; James Langridge, 71; Marriott, four for 87); Gentlemen, 143 and, following on, 177; Jardine, 59; Turnbull, 72), at Lord's. Players won by 10 wickets.

Sussex, 187 and 195 (Cox, five for 36; Staples, four for 89); Nottinghamshire, 305 and 48 for one (Keeton, 55; Wensley, four for 99; Harris, 58), at Nottingham. Notts won by nine wickets.

Middlesex, 339 and 161 (Hearne, 156; Sims, 63; Freeman, four for 79; Hendren, 61; Freeman, six for 50); Kent, 453 and 56 for three wickets (Valentine, 76; Todd, 80; Woolley, 108; Durston, five for 142), at Gravesend. Kent won by seven wickets.

Glamorgan, 220 and 179 (Dyson and Marlow, five or 56); Leicestershire, 228 and 171 for six (Berry, 50), at Hinckley. Leicester won by four wickets.

Essex, 317 and 300 for five (Eastman, 113; Parkinson, six for 119; O'Connor, 102, not out); Lancashire, 433 (Hopwood, 143; Paynter, 85; Smith, five for 160), at Leyton. Lancashire won on first innings.

Hampshire, 238 and 333 for six (Kennedy, 88; Arnold, 67; Mead, 116; Cresse, 54, not out); Gloucestershire, 370 (Lyon, 80; Vanderguch, 81; Boyes, five for 84), at Gloucester. Gloucester won on first innings.

Northamptonshire, 399 and 76 for two (Mathews, 50; Bakewell, 116; Timms, 113); Warwickshire, 365 for eight, declared (Kilner, 114; Croom, 116; Santall, 201, not out; Parsons, 65), at Northampton. Warwickshire won on first innings.

Yorkshire not engaged.

Gehrig Figures In Five Runs as Yanks Defeat Cleveland

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	55	32	.632
Washington	55	32	.632
Philadelphia	45	43	.511
Chicago	43	45	.489
Detroit	43	47	.478
Cleveland	43	48	.473
Boston	37	50	.425
St. Louis	33	50	.372

Results July 21

Boston 12, Chicago 2.
New York 10, Cleveland 2.
Washington 9, Detroit 1.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 3 (12 innings).

Lou Gehrig came out of his batting slump yesterday, hit his eighteenth home run of the season as well as a triple and single, and led the New York Yankees to a 10-to-2 triumph over the Cleveland Indians in an Amgrican League baseball game. The victory enabled the Yanks to remain in a tie for first place with the Washington Senators, who also won. Gehrig accounted for five runs. His homer came in the first inning with two on and was his first since June 21. Russell Van Atta pitched excellent ball until he was forced to retire in the seventh after being hit by a line drive from the bat of Odell Hale. Moore finished.

Steady pitching by Earl Whitehill kept the Senators in a tie for the league leadership. The veteran left-hander kept nine Detroit hits well scattered and won by the score of 7 to 1. He pitched shutout ball until the ninth. The Senators made 11 safeties, three of them by Whitehill. Buddy Myer sent the winners off to an early lead by hitting a triple in the second inning with the bases full. Vic Frasier, who started for the Tigers, was driven to the showers in the fourth inning.

The St. Louis Browns put across three runs in the twelfth inning after two men were out yesterday and defeated the Philadelphia Athletics by 6 to 3. With Sam West on second base and Carl Reynolds on first, Bruce Campbell produced his fourth hit of the game, driving in West. Burns then walked, filling the bases, and Melillo singled home two more runs. Hadley went the distance for the Browns and Mahaffey did the same for the Athletics. Frank Higgins led the Philadelphia attack with a double and three singles.

The Boston Red Sox pounded the ball behind the steady pitching of Dusty Rhodes yesterday at Fenway Park and scored a 12-to-2 victory over Chicago. Marty McManus's boys collected 18 safeties, each player getting at least one. Roy Johnson and Rick Ferrell were the most consistent, each getting three out of five. Johnny Hodapp had a triple and single, driving across three runs. The White Sox gave Rhodes little trouble and after the fifth inning he just coasted along. The losers made only six hits, four of them doubles. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	3	0	0	1	1	4	0	1	x	—	10	13	2
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	5	3

Batteries—Van Atta, Moore and Dickey; Hudlin, Connally and Pytlak. Winning pitcher—Van Atta. Losing pitcher—Hudlin. Umpires—Owens, Hildebrand and Van Grafian. Time—2h.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	x	—	7	11	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	1	9	0

Batteries—Whitehill and Sewell; Frasier, Fischer, Hogsett and Hayworth. Losing pitcher — Frasier. Umpires — Summers, Ormsby and McGowan. Time—1h. 45m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—	6	13	0
Ph'delphia	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	3	15	2

Batteries—Hadley and Shea, Ruel; Mahaffey and Cochrane. Umpires—Geisel and Dinneen. Time—2h. 42m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	1	4	4	0	2	x	—	12	18	2
Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—	2	6	1

Batteries—Rhodes and Ferrell; Gaston, Wyatt and Grube. Losing pitcher—Gaston. Umpires—Moriarty and Kolls. Time—1h. 55m.

Two Players Are Tied For Second Position

Intercollegiate Chess Championship Standing

Player and College	Points—Won	Lost
J. D. Matheson, West Point	9½	1½
N. D. Beckhardt, C. C. N. Y.	8	3
W. E. Lamb Jr., California	8	3
Vladimir Grigorieff, Chicago	7½	3½
M. C. Stark, Harvard	7½	3½
H. D. Cutler, New York	7	4
Seymour Osher, Illinois	5½	5½
E. M. Borsodi, Yale	4	7
J. J. Navlski, Maine	3½	7½
M. E. Valk, Wisconsin	3½	7½
Robert W. Wilson, Hillsdale	2	9
R. E. Carlson, Northwestern	0	11

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 22—Second place in the intercollegiate chess tournament played at a Century of Progress was divided yesterday between N. D. Beckhardt of the College of the City of New York and Willis E. Lamb Jr., of California. They tied in the playing off of the eleventh round, as did the next set of contenders. Vladimir Grigorieff of the University of Chicago took fourth place along with Martin C. Stark of Harvard University.

The winner of the tournament, Lieut. John D. Matheson '33 of West Point, increased his hold on first place yesterday by defeating Edward M. Borsodi of Yale, though Lieut. Matheson did not need the extra game to win.

Medals commemorating a Century of Progress exposition were given all of the 12 players participating at a dinner last night, the presentation being made by Dr. Allen Albert, assistant to the president of the World's Fair. The president of the National Chess Federation, M. S. Kuhns of Chicago, and the referee, Harold M. Phillips of New York, spoke.

World's Fair Intercollegiate Chess Championship—Eleventh Round

Willis E. Lamb Jr., California, defeated Reynold E. Carlson, Northwestern.

Harold D. Cutler, New York University, defeated Vladimir Grigorieff, Chicago.

Lieut. John D. Matheson, West Point, defeated Edward M. Borsodi, Yale.

Nathan D. Beckhardt, College of the City of New York, defeated Robert W. Wilson, Hillsdale.

Martin C. Stark, Harvard, defeated Justin J. Navlski, Maine.

Seymour Osher, Illinois, defeated Melvin E. Valk Wisconsin.

Fifth Round (Adjourned Game)

H. D. Cutler, New York, drew with Seymour Osher, Illinois.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	54	43	.600
Hollywood	54	44	.587
Portland	54	45	.557
Los Angeles	52	45	.564
Oakland	51	50	.477
Missions	49	50	.414
San Francisco	41	52	.378
Seattle	40	57	.374

Results July 21

Hollywood 4, Seattle 3.
Seattle 5, Hollywood 4.
Sacramento 7, San Francisco 6.
Portland 1, Missions 0.
Los Angeles 11, Oakland 10.

World Records Are Broken In Swimming Meet

Eleanor M. Holm and Lenore Kight Establish New Aquatic Marks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WANTAGH, N. Y., July 22—World records began to go to lower marks in the A. A. U. of the United States women's swimming championships at Jones Beach Park, yesterday, in the second day of the meet, with Eleanor M. Holm of the Women's Swimming Association of New York lowering her own record for the 220-yard backstroke two-tenths of a second to 2m. 57.2s., in the final heat of the event, while Lenore Kight of Homestead, Penna., in the 440-yard freestyle swim, won her third title of the meet and at the same time lowered the record of Helene E. Madison from 5m. 5.39.2s. to 5m. 33.6s.

Preliminary heats were required in both of the events, with the two heat winners, Miss Holm and Alice Bridges of Whitinsville, Mass., and the five having the next best times, qualifying for the final in the backstroke, and Miss Kight and Irene Pirie of Toronto, Can., winners of the two heats, with five others also qualifying on times, in the quarter-mile freestyle

In the backstroke, Miss Holm won, with Miss Bridges second, while Joan McSheehy, and Lisa Lindstrom, both of the Women's Swimming Association of New York, were third and fourth respectively. Johanna Gorman, of Homestead, Edith Motridge, of Los Angeles, and Elizabeth Kompa, of New York were the other finalists.

In the quarter, the other finalists in addition to Miss Kight and Miss Pirie were Anna May Gorman of Homestead, Dorothea Dickinson of New York, June Burr, Miami, Fla., Susan Robertson, New York, and Louise Clark, Homestead. Both Miss Robertson and Miss Burr beat out Miss Pirie in the final, and took second and third. The summary:

Women's United States Swimming Championships

220-Yard Backstroke—Won by Eleanor M. Holm, W. S. A. of New York; Alice Bridges, Whitin Community Association, second; Joan McSheehy, W. S. A. of New York, third; Lisa Lindstrom, W. S. A. of New York, fourth. Time—2m. 57.2s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Lenore Kight, Carnegie Library Club, Homestead, Penna.; Susan Robertson, W. S. A. of New York, second; June Burr, Greater Miami A. A., Miami Beach, Fla., third; Irene Pirie, Toronto Dolphinettes, Toronto, Can., fourth. Time—5m. 33.6s.

Gets Five-Year Contract

LOS ANGELES (AP)—William H. Spaulding, who came here in 1925 to give the University of California at Los Angeles its first college football victory and built the team into one of the coast's leading elevens in seven years, has been given a new five-year contract.

Miss Pierce Retains Title

RUTLAND, Vt., July 22 (AP)—Virginia Pierce of Rutland successfully defended her title as state champion by defeating Ina Freeland of Barre, 6 and 5, in the final round of the Vermont women's golf tournament here yesterday. Miss Pierce, a Vassar student, finished the first nine 3 up.

Iso-Hollo Breaks Four-Mile Record

By the Associated Press

Viipuri (Viborg), Finland, July 22

VOLMARI ISO-HOLLO, the young Finnish runner and Olympic steeplechase champion, broke the world record for four miles yesterday in an athletic meet, covering the distance in 19m. 1s.

Iso-Hollo beat the present listed record of Jan Kusocinski, the Polish runner and Olympic 10,000-meter champion, who ran four miles in 19m. 2.6s. at London in 1930.

The four-mile record is the only world mark for foot racing held by the famous Polish star, Kusocinski, who beat Iso-Hollo in the 10,000 meters at Los Angeles last summer, creating a new Olympic standard.

Favorites Reach Semifinal Round In Crescent Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON, L. I., July 22—The four leading favorites came through to the semifinal round of the annual invitation tournament of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club here yesterday, and will meet this afternoon. Sidney B. Wood Jr. will have Gregory S. Mangin for his opponent, and Francis X. Shields will be opposed by J. Gilbert Hall.

The doubles was also brought up to the semifinals, with Shields and Eugene H. McCauliff, Hall and Elmer Griffin, Mangin and R. Berkeley Bell, and Joseph L. Coughlin and Henry M. Culley, the survivors. All those were also the logical favorites.

Shields showed his best form for the first time this season in swamping his doubles partner, McCauliff, 6—2, 6—1, 6—0.

Sidney Wood lost his initial set to young Martyn Buxby, the Floridian, to win at 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, in a three-set match by agreement. Hall eliminated Karl F. Kamrath, a Texan, 10—8, 6—3, 6—0, but Mangin had a five-set match before he could defeat Bell, the score being 6—8, 0—6, 7—5, 6—4, 6—4, coming from behind after Ball was leading at 4—2 in the third set. The summary:

Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club Invitation Tennis Tournament

Singles—Third Round

Sidney B. Wood Jr. New York, defeated Martyn Buxby, Miami, Fla., 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 6—8, 6—6, 7—5, 6—4, 6—4.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., 6—3, 6—1, 6—0.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Karl F. Kamrath, Austin, Texas, 10—8, 6—3, 6—0.

Doubles—Second Round

Shields and McCauliff defeated Buxby and Bertram A. Welters, 6—2, 6—4.

Hall and Elmer Griffin defeated Albert Law and Ray Palmer, 3—6, 10—8, 6—4.

Joseph L. Coughlin and Henry M. Culley defeated Armand L. Bruneau and E. Ralph Martin, 6—1, 6—4.

The First-Class Cricket Counties in 1933

No. 16—Northamptonshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON—Northamptonshire, bottom but one in the final standing last season, and actually last in 1931, is well satisfied with its achievements in the English inter-county championship this summer. And rightly so, since it was listed seventh halfway through July and looked down from that lofty situation upon Surrey, Somersetshire, Kent, Gloucestershire, Nottinghamshire, Hampshire, Glamorganshire, Worcestershire and Leicestershire.

The chief factor in Northamptonshire's success is A. H. Bakewell, a young man who has made a big reputation for himself in quite a short time. His greatest performance so far is an innings of 257, played against Glamorganshire in the match that ended June 13. This is the biggest score ever made for Northamptonshire, and it was Bakewell's second double-century in consecutive innings. In a game against Nottinghamshire, just previously, he scored 246. Two "200's" in succession constitute a very rare achievement.

Bakewell has been extraordinarily consistent in the last few seasons. In 1930 he collected 1701; in 1931, 1715; and in 1932, 1447. He has played as an opening batsman for England in two test matches against New Zealand—in 1931. Bakewell, as a fieldsman, has a very safe pair of hands and it is recorded that on one occasion, versus Essex at Leyton, he made eight catches in the position known as "forward short leg."

Comparable to Bakewell's versatility is that of the celebrated amateur, V. W. C. Jupp. Last season he achieved the cricketer's coveted "double event" for the ninth time in his carer. No other unpaid player has been able to show such all-round consistency as this and the nearest approach to it was made by the celebrated Dr. W. G. Grace of Gloucestershire, who did the "double" on eight occasions. Jupp's best season was 1921, when he hit 2169 runs and accounted for 121 batsmen. In that year he played for England against Australia at Nottingham and Leeds. He went to South Africa in 1922-23 and played twice against the West Indies in the test-match series of 1928.

Jupp played for Sussex as a professional before the war, became an amateur afterwards and took the post of secretary of the Northamptonshire Cricket Club at the end of 1921. He skippered his adopted county in 1927 and resigned the office at the end of 1931. As a bowler, Jupp serves up leg-break deliveries, varying subtly in pace and flight. His greatest bowling performance in a single match so far has been to take all 10 of Kent's wickets in the course of one innings at Tunbridge Wells last season. They cost him 127 runs.

One of the most formidable bowlers in first-class cricket nowadays is Edward Clark. This Northamptonshire professional bowls fast-medium left-handed, and he does it so well that he is highly placed in the 1933 bowling averages. Halfway through June he was fourth on the list with a total of 52 wickets taken at a cost of 12.71 runs each. Clark was freely talked off as a candidate for a place in England's team to oppose the West Indies in the test match at Lord's. It may be recalled that he played for England against South Africa at The Oval, London, in 1929.

The present Northamptonshire captain is W. C. Brown of Charterhouse School and Cambridge University—a sound batsman, whose best seasonal aggregates for the county so far is 877 in 1928. Other amateurs qualified to assist the team are A. W. Allen, H. F. Bagnall, K. J. Rymill, A. W. Snowden and E. F. Towell. Allen earned a little niche of his own in cricket's temple of fame by scoring 112 before lunch time for Eton against Harrow in 1931. Very few finer batsmen than Allen have been produced by Eton since the war. Bagnall, a Harrow School product, played for Cambridge in 1923, and toured the West Indies in 1932. Rymill emerged from Northampton League cricket to county play last year, and is a good association football goalkeeper, while Snowden, who made his debut the previous season, has a reputation for Rugger. Snowden's cricket is better than statistics would appear to show. Towell is a useful change bowler. Last season the county called also upon W. W. Timms, S. C. Adams, P. M. Borwick and F. G. Watts.

A source of great strength to the Northamptonshire batting is the professional J. E. Timms. He has scored more than 1000 runs in a season four times, and is a brilliant fieldsman. Other professional mainstays are A. L. Cox, a consistent batsman and fine bowler; Benjamin Bellamy, wicket keeper and capable rungetter; A. W. G. Matthews, good bat and fast-medium bowler, with a great capacity for work; A. E. Thomas, a fast-medium bowler, who was unable to play much last summer, and R. J. Partridge.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Columbus	37	35	.520
Minneapolis	34	44	.551
St. Paul	53	47	.530
Indianapolis	48	45	.516
Toledo	47	49	.490
Louisville	45	50	.474
Milwaukee	39	53	.424
Kansas City	40	60	.400

Results Jul 21

Minnesota 7, Milwaukee 6.
St. Paul 11, Kansas City 8.

Miss Orcutt Breaks Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., July 22—Maureen Orcutt of the White Beeches Golf and Country Club established a new women's record for the center and east courses of the Ridgewood Country Club yesterday when she won a women's New Jersy Golf Association one-day tournament with a card of 75. This was the first time a woman had bettered 80 for the courses.

Germany Wins Both Singles

DUBLIN, July 22 (AP)—Germany swept both opening singles yesterday in the preliminary round play with Ireland in the 1934 Davis Cup eliminations. E. Nourney defeated E. A. Maguire, 6—1, 1—6, 6—4, 6—3, and Gottfried von Cramm conquered the giant G. Lyttleton Rogers in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Denmark Wins Two Singles

COPENHAGEN, July 22 (AP)—Denmark wound up its preliminary 1934 Davis Cup play with Greece yesterday, winning the final pair of singles matches for a 4-to-1 victory. Jacobson defeated Dydis, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4, and Ulrich defeated Stalios, 6—4, 9—7, 4—6, 6—3.

Golden State Banner Waves In Net Finals

Miss Marble Faces Miss Babcock in Tennis Singles Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 22—All three finals scheduled for today in the Essex Country Club women's invitation lawn tennis tournament have a California flavor as the result of the semifinal rounds of play.

Alice I. Marble of San Francisco will play Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles in the singles final as was expected. The two met a week ago in the Longwood Cricket Club tournament at Chestnut Hill with Miss Marble the winner in straight sets. Miss Babcock is seeded No. 1 in the Essex tourney, the seeding list having been made here before the Longwood final, with Miss Marble No. 2.

Yesterday Miss Marble scored a straight-set victory over Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., 6—4, 6—4, in spite of a number of error streaks. Miss Marble's total errors, 44, outnumbered Miss Cruickshank's by nine, but she made 30 placements to her opponent's eight and scored three service aces when they were helpful.

The doubles final lineup places Miss Marble and Miss Cruickshank on one side of the net facing Sarah H. Palfrey, one of the singles semi-finalists, and Miss Babcock. The Misses Palfrey and Babcock earned their place in the final yesterday by defeating Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia and Virginia B. Rice of Boston, 4—6, 8—6, 10—8.

Miss Cruickshank, the only Californian in the mixed doubles, paired with Frederick Bundy of Manchester, reached the title round by defeating Miss Marble and Henry R. Guild of Brookline, after dropping the first set. The score: 4—6, 6—1, 6—4. The other finalists in mixed doubles are Katharine Winthrop of Boston and Hamilton and Dr. G. Colker Caner of Brookline. They defeated Jane Sharp of California and N. D. Hooe of Brookline. 6—1, 6—2. The summary:

Essex Country Club Women's Invitation Lawn Tennis Tournament

Singles—Semifinal Round

Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., 6—4, 6—4.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, and Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 4—6, 8—6, 10—8.

Mixed Doubles—Semifinal Round

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., and Frederick Bundy, Manchester, defeated Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, and Henry R. Guild, Brookline, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Katherine Winthrop, Boston, and Dr. G. Colker Caner, Brookline, defeated Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., and N. D. Hooe, Brookline, 6—1, 6—3.

Americans Sweep Through Stars Of 11 Other Nations

STOCKHOLM, July 22 (AP)—Capped by another pair of brilliant victories for Glenn V. Cunningham and Ralph H. Metcalfe, America's touring track stars wound up a protracted meet with the athletes of 11 nations last night with a record of 15 victories in 18 events on the three-day program.

Cunningham, crack Kansas miler, turned in his third triumph, racing Eric Ny of Sweden ragged again to win the 1500 meters in 3m., 53s. Metcalfe, American national sprint champion, sped through 100 yards in 9.6s., beating Berger, of Holland, considered fastest of the European dash men, by two-tenths of a second.

It was Metcalfe's third victory and brought him equal honors with Cunningham. In previous contests Metcalfe clipped seven-tenths of a second off the Swedish standard winning the 200 meters in 21.2s., and he also won the 100 meters in 10.4s

Cunningham, on the opening day, came within three-tenths of a second of equaling Jules Ladoumeque's world record of 2m. 23.6s. in winning the 1000 meters the first time he ever ran the distance. He also won the 800 meters Thursday, clipping 2.2s. off the Swedish record of 1m. 52.8s.

To top off the show Cunningham, Metcalfe, Ivan W. Fuqua, Indiana quarter miler, and Johnny Morris, Louisiana hurdler, trounced a picked European quarter in a 1000-meters relay, running the distance in 1m. 52.5s., 4.2s. faster than the opposition, as Cunningham turned in a sparkling 400 meters in 49.1s.

Morris twice won the 110-meter high hurdle races and both times turned in 14.7s. performances to beat Pettersson, of Sweden, winning the second race last night. In the high jump George B. Spitz Jr., of New York, jumped 6 ft. 5¾ in. to win the regular event and last night leaped one-eighth of an inch less to win an exhibition.

Joseph P. McCluskey of New York, former Fordham star, made up last night for his defeat Thursday in the 3000-meters, run by winning the 3000-meters steeplechase in 9m. 29s. with the closest European, Nilson of Sweden, 14s. behind.

John G. Anderson, America's Olympic champion in the discus, won an exhibition event last night with a heave of 157ft. 5 13-16ins. He was beaten in the regular event Thursday by Henri J. Laborde of Stanford, who won with 158ft. 8 99-128ins.

The Americans failed completely only in the shotput in which Laborde placed seventh.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	62	43	.590
Rochester	60	43	.583
Toronto	57	48	.553
Baltimore	53	54	.495
Montreal	49	53	.480
Albany	48	55	.466
Buffalo	47	58	.448
Jersey City	37	63	.370

Results July 21

Buffalo 4, Montreal 0.
Jersey City 5, Baltimore 3.
Toronto 3, Rochester 0.

Belgium and Hungary Divide

BRUSSELS, July 22 (AP)—Belgium and Hungary divided the opening pair of singles yesterday in the early play of the 1934 Davis Cup eliminations. Lacroix of Belgium defeated B. de Kehring of Hungary, 6—1, 7—5, 6—2, and Grabowith of Hungary defeated L. de Borman of Belgium, 6—3, 1—6, 8—6.

Commander Settle Will Ascend Plane Into Stratosphere

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 22—The balloon ascension into the stratosphere from the Chicago world's fair will be a solo flight made by Lieut.-Commander T. W. G. Settle, it was announced here today by Dr. Irving E. Muscat, in charge of the expedition for the fair. Prof. Jean Piccard also was to have made the trip.

This will be the first time a man has soared into the stratosphere alone in a sealed ball. Prof. Auguste Piccard, who set the world's record for altitude last year by climbing 10 miles, took an observer with him.

Decision made last night to send up only one man means that the balloon will probably rise a half-mile higher than with two on board, noted Dr. Muscat. Since the balloon equipment has been built with the object of surpassing all previous marks, this unexpected move appears to multiply the assurance.

The Piccard name has been so closely associated with the stratosphere that the absence of Prof. Jean Piccard from this attempt has caused comment. He is a brother of Prof. Auguste Piccard, a Swiss professor in a Belgian university, who made the two previous flights into the stratosphere.

Prof. Auguste Piccard is reported to have promised his family never to make another attempt to reach the stratosphere, and his brother, Jean, has never been in a balloon. His work has lain in other fields, it is said, than the immediate aims of the expedition.

Poles Hold Pageant And Parade at Fair

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 22—One of the biggest national day celebrations expected at a Century of Progress came today when the Poles in Chicago staged a colorful parade of more than 40 floats and finished their day's program with a pageant with some 5000 people in the cast.

Each float represented some historical event in the history of the Polish people either in Poland or in the United States. They pictured Brig.-Gen. Kosciusko and Pulaski, both Poles figuring in early American history. The migration about 100 years ago of many Polish immigrants over the mountains and prairies until they settled along the Rock River in Illinois and near Houston in Texas was indicated in other floats.

In the evening 1000 singers, 700 ballet dancers and 300 girls in native costume executing folk dances contributed to the pageant at Soldier Field. About 20,000 Poles were looked for from cities outside Chicago. The local Poles form one of the largest foreign-born colonies in Chicago.

Three-Place Glider Built by Akron Flier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Glider activity in Akron is booming this summer. Dr. Frank Gross, already well known as a glider designer in this country, who took principal honors in two-place glider contests at Akron and Elmira, N. Y., last year, is just getting his license for a new and unusual type of motorless craft which he has been building, and which is said to be the first three-place motorless craft in the United States.

It is designed principally for flight instruction and is equipped with dual controls and side-by-side seating for two occupants. The third has a separate seat under the wing at the center of gravity. The glider has a 48-foot wing span and a wing area of 280 square inches. It is about 22 feet in overall length.

One unusual feature of the craft must be tested in a wind tunnel before it can be used, according to Department of Commerce regulations. It is a wing flap arrangement designed to increase lift and decrease forward speed under certain conditions. The craft may be flown without making use of this device

Backwoods Folks Aided By Exposition Weavers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 22—Visitors to a Century of Progress exposition here who buy handicraft articles from the quaint Penland weavers exhibit, in addition to having attractive souvenirs to take home, are rewarded by the knowledge that the purchases help 63 mountain families in the backwoods of North Carolina, and may even be aiding some youth to attend Berea College.

The Penland weavers exhibit, located in two small cabins between Fort Dearborn and the Lincoln Group on the shore of Lake Michigan, is a not-for-profit enterprise where visitors may pick up hand-woven rugs and other pieces of weaving, hand-made pottery and hand-beaten pewter, and other articles made by the mountain folk.

Old 'Calhoun Place,' Southern Estate, Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABBEVILLE, S. C.—"Calhoun Place," historical old South Carolina estate, comprising 11,260 acres lying along the banks of the Savannah River in this State and Georgia, has become the property of Mr. I. C. Harrison as a result of negotiations transacted by Senator Fred D. West, who announced culmination of the deal.

The property includes what is purported to be one of the greatest undeveloped water sites in eastern America, and citizens of this area are hopeful that the new owner will inaugurate some hydroelectric developments in the near future, but Mr. Harrison declined to reveal his plans with regard to such a project.

Every Purchase Counts! MONITOR advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

United Drys Fight To Stem Wet Tide In North Carolina

Plan Rallies for Sept. 3 in Counties to Strengthen Prohibition Ranks

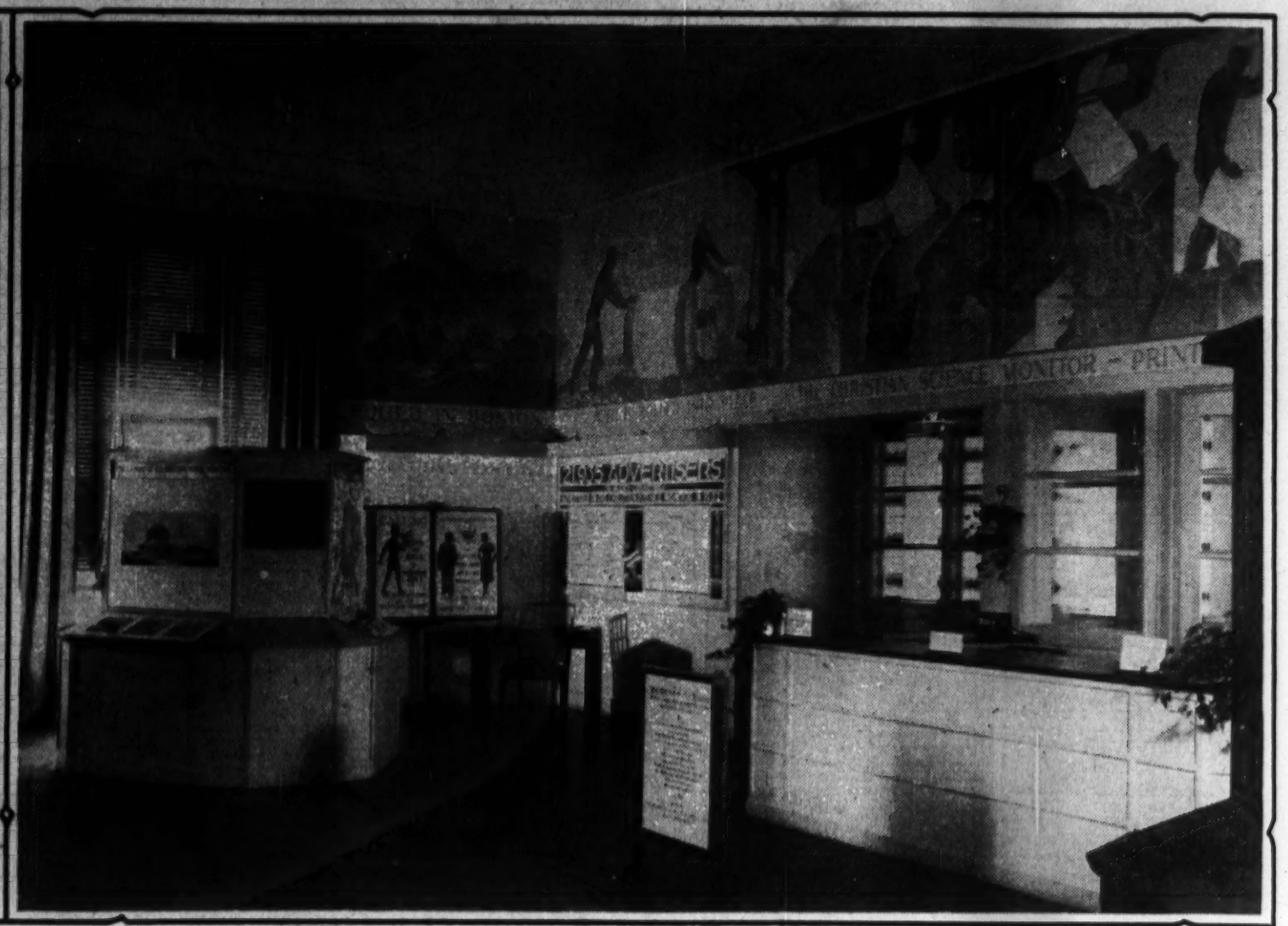
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The United Drys of North Carolina, with a referendum slated for Nov. 7, have begun to fight in earnest and with a solid front in their effort to forestall prohibition repeal, at the same time counting on other southern states to help stem the so-called wet tide.

Following two addresses in North Carolina by Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, in which he urged repeal and predicted it would win in this State by a majority of 75,000, the dry forces announced that, on Sept. 3, there would be a prohibition rally in each of the State's 100 counties.

Mr. Farley came to North Carolina to take part in the formal dedication of two post offices—one at Greensboro

Interior Decoration and Antiques



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Hedrich Blessing Studio

In the midst of all the commotion of crowds and the sometimes startling colors of the buildings, both inside and out, the quiet aspects of The Christian Science Monitor Pavilion at the Century of Progress exposition affords to many people a welcome retreat. At the left is pictured a corner of the Reading Room, its generous windows facing the mile-long lagoon. The color scheme here is browns and tans, with reading tables and chairs of walnut, the style being a Swedish modern adaptation. The windows are covered with beige colored gauze with bars of dark brown, while the draperies are the same colors of cotton chenille. The lamps are of monel metal with parchment shades.

The Exhibit Room carries displays which have been fully described in other articles concerning this building. Just now we call attention to the six-foot mural in tones of brown, which records the story of the founding of the Monitor and depicts various episodes in its production and distribution.

A corner of the Conversation Room in the Monitor Pavilion at the Chicago fair, with its very modern corner windows, Venetian blinds, walnut furniture, and gold-colored chenille as the covering for the sofa and chairs.

Within the Monitor Pavilion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

AFTER rushing hither and yon to view exhibits and after being beckoned here and there by deep voices broadcast through the fair grounds, the visitor to a Century of Progress finds The Christian Science Monitor pavilion a quiet resting spot.

The furnishings of the rooms harmonize with the architecture of the building, adopting some of the gayety of color and line of the modern structures of the exposition. Thus they appear quite at home in their surroundings, yet have retained a conservativeness which lends dignity to the interiors.

Swedish modern furniture was chosen for the reading room that overlooks the lagoon, and for the two "conversation rooms" at the front of the pavilion. This furniture retains accepted eighteenth century English forms as a basis, but adapts them to modern lines. The predominating color is beige with accents of dark brown and occasionally a touch of green and gold.

The first impression one gets in the reading room is that of light. Most of the wall facing the lagoon expands into a spacious bay window, forming a glass wall from floor to ceiling. Folds of beige-colored gauze, having horizontal bars of dark brown, extend over the entire curved window, meeting at each side heavy hangings of beige-colored cotton chenille.

The reading tables and chairs are of walnut, with ebonized trimming. They are light weight in appearance, not heavy or massive, and the various types of chair coverings are two-tone beige chenille, green leather, and a vertical-striped material in beige and tans.

As evening draws on, the reading room ceiling is flooded with lights that supply an indirect illumination, while the small lamps on the tables serve the readers. These lamps have shining monel-metal bases with natural colored parchment shades.

The two conversation rooms at the front of the building are also fitted out in the same type of Swedish modern furniture. A walnut writing desk for visitors has ebonized trimming. A circular, frameless mirror hangs above a sofa, which is upholstered in gold colored chenille which has a faint multicolored background.

Daylight comes into the conversation room through two interesting corner windows, formed by the joining of two sashes at right angles to each other. Venetian blinds in the same beige tones regulate the influx of light. The draperies at each side are of beige-colored moire, finishing in a pelmet board at the top. Over this, moire is stretched to form a cornice.

Encircling the large exhibit room is a six-foot mural recording the story of the Monitor—its founding, scope, circulation, special features and other information. The scenes and actors in the frieze make up a panorama of the gathering of the news in some far country, its dispatch to London, thence to Boston, its journey through the press, and finally its distribution to distant lands.

For One Day Only

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE Lady Pepperrell House at Kittery Point, Maine, was opened to the public for the first time on Wednesday last, for a single day. It was built about 1760-65 by Lady Mary Pepperrell, widow of Sir William Pepperrell, the only American-born baronet of the colonial period. She was the daughter of Daniel Hirst, a prominent Boston merchant.

Sir William was the uneducated son of a fisherman who carved a fortune from the wilderness. The son enlarged the fortune of his father, and, by sheer force of character, became the outstanding figure of his time and province. Best known as the conquerer of Louisburg in 1745—that "popular war"—he was also a jurist who ever tempered justice with understanding and mercy. He lived a life of example which left a heritage of loyalty and devotion that persists to this day, while his material wealth was dissipated soon after his death.

His widow may have found the old mansion (built in 1682) overlarge and too full of memories, although they must have been happy ones. So she built a "modern house near the church" and also near her only child, the wife of William Sparhawk. Legend states that the two houses were connected by a secret passage. If so, considering the solid ledge that separates her house from the magnificent Sparhawk house (built in 1742 and containing much of the same detail as the Warner House of 1716), the feat is one of which some colonial General Goethals might well have been proud.

Aesthetic Values in "Sandwich" Glass

At the recent four-days meeting of the American Glass Collectors' Club at Manomet, Mass., numerous papers were read, one of them being the following:

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

TO THOSE of you whose memory goes back, as mine does, to the eighteen eighties, the subject of æsthetics may bring to mind a conspicuous object of American ridicule and caricature in those years—young Oscar Wilde as he visited America and exhibited his peculiar and apparently effeminate tastes in his dress and his talks. Whether or not he really wore silk breeches, white stockings and pumps, a short jacket and a Lord Byron shirt, and carried a sunflower in his hand, I do not know, but as an apostle of pure æstheticism he was, and continues to be, thus burlesqued by Gilbert and Sullivan as Bunthorne in their opera "Patience."

So the word "æsthetics" and all of its variations became for some years the cause of indulgent if not contemptuous smiles whenever they were mentioned. But those days are in the past, and so is that attitude toward suggestions that tend to belittle an important element of pleasure in the life of every intelligent person. Certainly none of those who are gathered here would be interested in American glass without the appreciation of beauty in material things which the word connotes.

There again I have had to use a word, beauty, which may be objectionable to some people and mildly unwelcome to others, although the two are so related to each other that they cannot be separated, for æsthetics is essentially the appreciation of beauty in art and in nature, and glass making is an applied art.

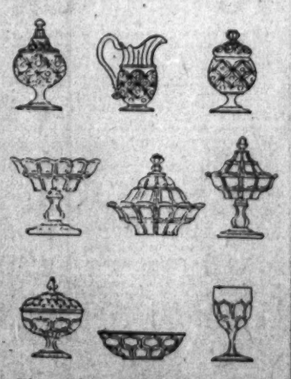
Sometimes it seems that many of us are inclined to be either squeamish or timid in admitting that we see beauty in things around us, except on extraordinary occasions. Yet, I cannot see that such recognition is anything for them to be ashamed of. Perhaps they are those who really do respond most readily to its values and talk of it the less because so many other people speak of it too often, without depth of appreciation and when too easily agitated by sentiment.

So far as glass collecting is concerned the qualities that go to make up its basic attractions and constitute its claims for beauty—its æsthetic values—seem to be found in its form, its color, and its material, to which might be added the patterns which ornament it. Surely it must have been one or more of these which first led every one of us to be interested in it. It would be difficult indeed to think of a person who would not find at least some degree of pleasure in seeing a delicately tinted blue pitcher blown in Pennsylvania or South Jersey or Ohio 125 to 150 years ago; or a clear glass compote with sides almost paper thin, gracefully but very simply outlined; or a paneled vase of deep sapphire, its flattened surfaces vivacious with a variety of tones. Those are the products of its simplest methods of production. Only somewhat developed in the meantime, through several centuries they have been esesntially the same in several European countries.

Although the product of those early decades in America are the main concern of some who speak of their early American glass, a great many more are inclined to include the machine-pressed varieties which were made in such great quantities in several states between 1830 and 1890, many hundreds of examples being shown in your exhibition here. In much of the early work of this period there is a great deal to delight us in form and color and pattern. At first, as their output clearly shows, pressed-glass makers were inclined to copy as well as they could the expensive designs of the glass cutter, providing the public with a low-priced but a very good copy of fine table ware that was too costly for them. The copies followed closely, usually, practices which had developed through many generations of glass manipulators on both sides of the Atlantic.

A few typical shapes of the Bellflower pattern, with ribbed background, another early product of pleasing outline and decoration.

The Tulip pattern and the Pineapple, while retaining excellent outlines, show the beginning of drift away from the geometric designs of the glass cutter to those of pictorial semblance.



These three patterns are typical of the better forms of early "Sandwich" or pressed glass. They continue to follow, closely or nearly, the effects produced by glass cutting.

Much of this class, the product of our near-by Sandwich, and which we believe to date in its earlier years, has graceful form, richness in its deep colors and delicacy in its tints which make it highly desirable for these qualities alone, while the sparkle of the broken surfaces of the crystal glass gives it constantly varied charm.

Of the sequence of the types of pattern pressed glass which are most common now, there seems to be some doubt. Just when that which we now call "lacy" came in is also uncertain, but certainly there is an admirable type, such as the 10-inch-deep plate which I have in mind. It is known by family tradition as having come from East Cambridge, for the first owners lived not far from the glass works there. The innumerable tiny spherical impressions in its background suggest a perfect deposit of morning dew, although that is the most transient of substances, and glass is one of the most enduring. Very properly, lacy glass is valued highest of all pressed kinds by many people, particularly the colored pieces which are rarely seen.

It was not long ago, apparently, before these types were crowded aside by the peculiar notions in decorative art which we class as "Victorian." These were taken up by glass makers and resulted in the loss of many of those characteristics which gave real æsthetic value to most of the blown glass and to much of the early pressed variety. One of the basic requirements of any decorative art is the fitness of its ornament to the material on which it appears and to the use of the object itself.

In this so-called Psyche and Cupid pattern the pictorial decadence appears strongly, although the forms have not seriously degenerated.

We all recognize now that from the eighteen forties through the eighties, those who designed furniture, carpets, wall papers, picture frames, silverware, as well as woman's dress, left this consideration of fitness out of their thoughts almost entirely, while they lavished incongruous and sometimes romantic embellishments on their homes and everything which those homes contained. These were the years too of Currier and Ives lithographs that depicted parents and their children with faces equally immature, and languishing young ladies engaged in such extremes of activity as playing croquet or sitting in a boat beneath a parasol. It was in these days of the 1860's and through the '80s that much of the pressed glass was made that crowds our shops and, of course, many buyers' homes. In the application of incongruous attempts at ornament on furniture, buildings and all sorts of knicknacks, it was inevitable that glass should have its share.

As a result we have strangely conceived articles such as Ruth Webb Lee shows on several pages in her recent book, "Early American Pressed Glass." Certainly no one would treasure any of these for any artistic reason, with their mythological medallions, ugly rectangular panels with meaningless circles and ovals, their clumsy adaptation of fragments from Grecian details, all applied with little feeling for the material on which they appear or for the uses of the object itself.

These comments, it should be understood, are not intended to rate all these things as unworthy of attention from students, or from dealers. It is realized that the collecting of pressed glass, like the collection of many other things, involves many other considerations than those of beauty in form, in color, and in ornament. The matter of variations is given much thought, whether the enthusiast gives his attention to pewter, Chippendale chairs, or postage stamps. So the building up of sets of one thing or another comes to be a fascinating game which we play with Lady Fortune, who always seems to offer us something as a prospect, whatever special direction our fancy may be following.

I would, however, emphasize the opportunity for an additional and, if I may say it, a more discriminating appraisal of some of the qualities of pressed glass which have been already mentioned—qualities which may appeal strongly to a good many owners of the ware and doubtless in some degree to all of them. If for sentimental reasons someone wishes to build up a set of the "Westward Ho" pattern, each piece partly clear and partly frosted, angular and awkward in its profile, the grotesque spoonholder, creamer and sugar bowl, all having the same motif and reminiscent of covered wagon days in our western states. We shall be glad to let her know if we happen to run across the article she wants, keeping silent on our thought that those pioneer cabins usually had dirt floors, which might also be associated with her creamer, sugar bowl and other dishes of like model.

The worst of Victorian design in pressed glass is embodied in the "Westward Ho" series in which the utterly inartistic angular outlines and wide, flat surfaces provided to carry scenes of the Wild West.

We might take the opportunity in both cases to point out modestly to our friends some pieces of pressed glass which we particularly liked, commenting on the graceful pear-shape of the bowl of a certain lamp, the lilylike curves of a simply fluted vase, the glowing yellow or rich blue of a candlestick. Any one of these things might become a constant joy of itself, because of its intrinsic æsthetic value, while the pursuit of the Log Cabin and the Westward Ho uglinesses continued to be a major interest, or, better yet, were forgotten sides picturing buffalo hunts and rising suns, while a too large statue of a crouching Indian serves as a cover knob, we may wish them all success in their efforts, even lending them what help we conveniently can. Perhaps a frend greatly desires a "Log Cabin" water pitcher as a companion for her rectangular and

Perhaps the extreme limit of lack in æsthetic values is seen in the Log Cabin pattern, of which creamer, spoonholder and compote are shown here.

(All illustrations in this series are by special permission to The Christian Science Monitor of Ruth Webb Lee, author and publisher, and are from her book "Early American Pressed Glass.")

Five Market Places of England

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRAVELERS from overseas, journeying through England's historic cities and towns this summer, may well have paused to inquire if the old-time Market Place (usually with its special day), was still a custom in their particular locality. To those interested in antiques, who also wished to purchase inexpensive gifts, no field was more fascinating than these present-day trading spots, where the exchanging of good on certain days, dates back for centuries.

Kingston-on-Thames, near Hampton Court, is one of the oldest towns in England. Here the early Saxon kings were crowned, before the Chapel of Edward the Confessor was built at Westminster. The ancient Coronation Stone, in the heart of the town, is a reminder of journeys that have led to "King's stone." From the earliest days, and at the present, trade flourishes at Kingston, especially on Saturday, Market Day.

Fish, Meats, Old Silver

There is only one silver stall, but it is worth finding. It contains old plate of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. One may stand next to someone who is searching for a bright trinket, meanwhile passing by an antique piece of value. The writer purchased several articles at this stall, which was surrounded by counters containing meats, fish, fruits and vegetables. The antiques seemed to remain strangely unnoticed by others, until later placed in a different setting.

Many desire to visit Canterbury, where Bede, the historian, writing about 730 A. D., tells us Augustine founded the Christian Church in 597. When a modern pilgrim can purchase, under the shadow of the great cathedral that later arose there, some fine old piece of plate that perhaps has for years been used in and about Canterbury, he may feel it has gained a singular additional value. This market is not large, more like an arcade, and is open every day. It runs from a street opposite the early Elizabethan House through to another close to the cathedral.

In this market it was the writer's good fortune to observe a dingy coffee pot. It was dented in a few places, and the lid, although perfect, was loose, but could easily be repaired. It was the shape, fluting and deep engraved design near the top and base, that was its chief charm. It was purchased for less than one dollar. A similar fluted specimen, by Joseph Loring (1743-1815), is exhibited at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

It is cheaper to have any necessary repair work done in England. Remember, the repairer is surrounded by antiques of such great worth that he may undervalue an article that a high-grade jeweler in America would rate much higher, this pot being an example. It was shown later to several Boston experts, all of whom have been enthusiastic over the unusual fluting, and the beauty of the lines.

Most Famous of All

The London Caledonian Market is the largest and best known of all those in England. Here on Tuesdays and Fridays come thousands of people, seemingly from all parts of the world. One end is under cover, and is conventional. The main part is out of doors, and scores of stalls covered with silver and antiques, are in the middle section. Gradually becoming poorer, the last part suggests the slums, and goods are displayed like rubbish on the ground. But we don't turn away, for many a treasure may lie there.

The Market Cross at Shepton-Mallett, Somersetshire, is one of the finest in England. It is very old, and stands near the historic Church of St. Peter and St. Paul. On Friday, the dealers come from the adjoining communities, and their wares fill the market place in and around the Cross. The flower stall is particularly effective against the ancient setting of weathered gray stone.

Shepton-Mallett is a beautiful town. Commercially, her people have prospered and attained a standard that has made necessary the closing and selling of the only jail, for lack of prisoners. Quaint inns are numerous and today tourists visit Shepton-Mallett to view the Market Cross, as well as the historic church, both of which are said to have been in use for nearly one thousand years.

M. M. S. K.

in hanging heavy pictures, mirrors, etc.
Hide Ugly Wires
by using
Moore Push-less Hangers
The Hanger with the Twist
4 sizes
10c packets everywhere.
MOORE PUSH PIN CO., Phila.

NALLY WARE
UNBREAKABLE
Cups, Saucers, Children's Mugs, Plates, Baby Plates, Jugs, Basins, etc., and Fancy Goods in Artistic Colours
MADE IN AUSTRALIA
Sole Manufacturers NALLY, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: 89 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.

BETTER BUY THE BEST
B·A·L·M PAINT
British Australian Lead Manufacturers Pty. Ltd
CABARITA SYDNEY

"UNITED"
AUSTRALIA'S HIGH GRADE PAINT
Australasian United Paint Co. Ltd
MELBOURNE · SYDNEY · ADELAIDE

Tel COMmonwealth 1512
Albert D. Howlett Company
Painting, Decorating and Hardwood Finishing
110 WORCESTER STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

BUY NOW!
Prices on Oriental RUGS
Broadlooms and Chenilles
are Going Up!
BROOKS
GILL & CO.
40-46 CANAL ST., BOSTON

Alpheus Haskins
(Formerly with Hicks Gallery)
announces
The Opening of a Studio of
Interior Decoration
with
DORA PERKINS
ASSOCIATE DECORATOR
at
350 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston
For appointment Telephone
Ken. 2081

Progress in Education

Many-Sided Motherhood

A Jill of All Trades

By LYDIA LION ROBERTS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE mother of a family needs to be a Jill of all trades and mistress of each one. She should be at least fairly proficient as teacher, umpire, lawyer, hostess, mechanic and interior decorator, and have at least a slight knowledge of the sciences. If she plays any musical instrument, sings or has dramatic talents, she will find use for one or all of these abilities. There is no range of interests too wide for her to explore and gather material to add to her resources. There is no talents, she will find use for one or her motherhood, but which rather will add to her efficiency and poise in her many-sided task.

To say that a girl does not need more education in college or further training along special lines because she may have no other career than marriage and motherhood is to limit the possibilities of an unlimited field. When one realizes the varied and necessary demands made on a mother as her children change and grow, as they progress through the natural stages and ages, one understands that a well-rounded education is invaluable to motherhood.

A Chemist

"Mother, what should I do if you hadn't studied chemistry?" said a girl fervently as her mother helped her over a difficult place in her lesson. "The other girls are surprised when I tell them how you like to watch my experiments and take a real interest in my scientific work."

"Mother, our orchestra has a chance to play at a reception, but it is in the afternoon and our pianist cannot be there," said a high school boy, rushing in breathlessly one day. "We'll get good money for it as well as advertising if we go, and the fellows hate to miss the chance. Can't you play for us?"

A hasty rearrangement of the household schedule made time for a brief rehearsal, and with the mother's aid the boys' little orchestra gave a successful performance. The son's pride and satisfaction at the achievement, with its vista of opportunity, rewarded the mother for the hard-won moments of practice snatched from her busy housekeeping days. There had been times when she had kept her fingers limber by practicing scales with one hand while she held a baby in the other arm, but all through the years it had paid her to keep up her music for the culture and enjoyment of the whole family. She realized anew that any effort to increase one's knowledge or ability is not only its own reward, but it also inevitably brings other opportunities of enrichment with it.

Still a Student

"The teacher asked me how it happened that I never had any trouble finding interesting subjects for my themes and for oral composition," said a young boy to his mother one noon. "I told her it was because you were taking different courses in evening school every year and we talked them over together. She wants to meet you and see if you will help her start a current events club."

The mother knew that here was the opportunity she had wanted to help the school in its task of enlarging the viewpoints of both pupils and adults. For years she had been quietly and steadily trying to combat the inertia of the educational authorities and to awaken the school to some of its privileges and obligations in the town. She had steadfastly refused to become submerged in either her housekeeping or in the trivial recreations of the time, believing that she could help build a better future for her children and others by broader and more enduring methods.

Word Specialist

"We learn some of our lessons by explaining them to mother," said a young girl one day. "She keeps a dictionary beside her even at mealtimes, and woe to us if we use a word wrongly or one we cannot explain. She taught in a country school when she was a girl and now she wants to know what we are studying and why. She is keen enough to discover our weaknesses even when we are trying to be superior. I don't know how she takes care of the family and keeps up with the big ideas of the world the way she does, but I know that ordinary talk and gossip seem flat and stale to us compared with the sparkle of her mind."

"I have several hard cases to handle here in camp," wrote a young camp counselor to his mother. "I don't know just what to do about these special boys, but you can help me as you have been studying and writing about child training for years. I'll explain in detail and probably you can diagnose the trouble and tell me the best methods to use. It's important to these boys and to the whole camp that I handle this right."

From cooking to psychology, from pounding a nail to explaining a line of poetry—so goes a mother's day. She never knows what rôle she may be called upon to play next, what sudden need or opportunity in the home or the community may call for her special experience or ability. To be a specialist in motherhood a woman should be many-sided, for there is a need for everything she can learn to do, a use for her training in any line, and unlimited possibilities for all the knowledge and skill and talent she may have or can acquire.

The Parent

Puppet Plays in the Home

Because of the series on "Marionettes By Children" which is appearing on the Tuesday Education Page, we are publishing the following article about a mother who found puppet plays in the home a true experience all around.

Los Angeles

"PUPPETS were just beginning to find a place in the schools when I had the opportunity a few years ago to take my children to see a puppet play," said a mother. "I shall never forget our delight over the way these quaint little dolls were made to perform and I eagerly secured patterns and directions for making them. I had not been able to use these very extensively, however, until last summer, when I discovered that it is possible to carry on work with puppets profitably in the home as well as in the school."

This mother then went on to relate her experience in directing a little puppet play in her home in Moscow, Idaho. From small beginnings the work has grown into a neighborhood project, proving its value.

"I was only trying to find something for the children in our neighborhood to do during the long summer vacation," she explained. "I had had no special training in dramatic work, but since the children seemed especially interested in my little box of puppets, it seemed worth while to see what we could do with them."

Neighborhood Project

One thing had led to another. A group of girls were soon meeting regularly in the homes, making and dressing puppets, and planning for a little play to be based upon the adventures of Little Red Riding Hood. The boys were asked to work on the stage and furnishings. When completed, the stage was set up on the lawn. Rehearsals followed until all was in readiness for the final performance that was given one evening for the entertainment of friends and relatives.

The work offered such variety that each child found he had something to contribute. It might be an especially attractive costume for one of the puppets, or a bit of painting to decorate the stage, or a new plan for manipulating the curtains.

All of the children, even those who had been in the habit of avoiding the usual kind of dramatic work in the school, were eager to take part in this, where all attention was centered on the puppet. Since no lines were memorized, the children had the opportunity continually to use originality and ingenuity in their parts.

Parents Interested Also

It was not only the children, however, who became deeply interested in puppets. Since the work was carried on in the homes and on the lawn, parents and neighbors could see what was going on. Little children from the community were free at all times to come to rehearsals. Groups of mothers came, too, to watch and stayed to visit and to offer suggestions. In many cases they helped the children with work that had seemed too difficult for them. Fathers were glad to give assistance with the stage and lighting arrangements. The parents were better able to appreciate the value of such work for their children after having taken part in it themselves. They had an opportunity also to become better acquainted, so that, as they worked together, the experience helped to build up a friendly feeling of cooperation in the community.

(Miss) V. H.

Editor's Note: We are told that the puppets used in this work were made from muslin, stuffed with sawdust, with weighted hands and feet. Patterns for this type of puppet may be secured from the Laura G. Whitmire Speech Studio, College Center Building, University Way at East Forty-seventh, Seattle, Wash.

* * *

Afternoons "At Home" to Children

Berkeley, California

Dear Friends:

I wish to express my gratitude for the many helpful ideas I have received through this column, as well as all other parts of the Monitor.

I should like to pass along an idea a friend told me, for it may meet someone else's need as it met hers. She lived in a neighborhood where there were many children, and they did not seem to be taught to love and respect a flower garden. They made her yard a daily play place. She has one little girl and she felt the need of this child having some time along to read and think and play quietly. One afternoon when her yard was quite well filled with children she called them all together and told them from now on there would be visiting days and during those days they would be very welcome. Each Monday, Wednesday, Friday from 3 to 5 o'clock they could come to play. She put a little post up in the yard and plainly wrote the visiting days and hours on it and all of the children respected this rule in a lovely way and when they did come they seemed to have much more appreciation for their surroundings.

There are many children in our neighborhood and occasionally I have planned an out-door lunch for them. We have one little girl and she has enjoyed this idea very much. The children fix up the cafeteria themselves by placing a long smooth plank on two boxes. I fix them different kinds of sandwiches, hot chocolate and cookies. On this counter they help themselves to a paper plate and napkin and then choose their food as in a regular cafeteria. At the end of the counter we have a toy cash-register and they pay with cardboard money.

(Mrs.) B. S. C.

* * *

Politeness by Example

Manchester, N. H.

Dears Friends:

I wonder if I can begin to express even a quarter of the joy and help I get from the Parent column, one of the first things I turn to when the Monitor comes.

We have a "chosen" son, too, and what a joy he has been. He came to us when he was 6 years old. He has a garden all his own and has taken full care of it, planting things just as he wanted them. We also taught him to feed and love the birds. In doing these he has learned to express much love.

In teaching him to be polite, we have both been very careful always to express thanks and to be excused. It has become a habit with him now so that he excuses himself when he happens to be alone at the table.

We also have a "Snubs." They are great pals and have certainly made our home a real home now.

(Mrs.) G. D.

Five thousand pupils of the five junior high schools of Long Beach, Calif., attended a radio school following the earthquake, and on the whole they seemed to enjoy it. At first the radio school started with the four essential subjects of general science, social science, English and mathematics. Later, other subjects were included. Assignments in music included the further use of the radio for the appreciation of symphony concerts. Long Beach is considering incorporating this radio school with its educational system.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper—Instruction in Golf at the San Antonio Country Club, Texas, Where Children Are Given the Use of the Grounds During the Quieter Hours of the Club. Lower—Getting Valuable Points From Their Tennis Coach.

Country Club in Off Hours Given Over to Children

As a Substitute Summer Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Antonio, Texas

FOR the third season the San Antonio Country Club is utilizing its facilities to provide a substitute summer camp for its members' small children who are prevented, for any reason, from going away to a regular camp.

The children's activities do not interfere with the grown-ups, for the boys and girls use the grounds and equipment during off hours, and their daily schedules are arranged so as never to conflict with the club members.

The club management tried out the children's "summer camp" project in the spring of 1931, with a small group of boys and girls under the care of an efficient physical culture director. During the summer the idea grew in favor among the country club families and many more children joined the "Kids' Country Club," as the fathers had named it. And a unique feature of this particular child welfare venture is that the fathers are more actively interested than the mothers. There are lawyers, merchants, doctors, manufacturers, and others, who find time away from their duties to act as advisers, tennis instructors, baseball coaches, or to render some other service in promoting the activities.

At the beginning of the second season the classes had grown so large that the physical director had to get an assistant, and later another instructor was added. So this summer there are three professionals working with the children, and the country club fathers continue to give valuable assistance.

The originators of this idea believe that professional instruction could do similar work in almost any country club, or on the grounds of many other organizations that have equipment standing idle during a part of each day.

The boys and girls in the "Kids' Club" receive many of the benefits of a regulation summer camp and encounter none of the drawbacks. They are at home at night. During the day they have a feeling of the nearness of their parents, but at the same time they are free from the more or less exacting care given them at home.

In the early days of the "Kids' Club" the daily programs were comparatively simple, but as time passed more activities were included and more hours spent on the club grounds. However, at all times care has been taken to avoid too much continuous exertion and to insure each child against over-strain. Frequent rest periods have always been the rule.

The director and his assistants have had long experience with children and consideration is given to each child's needs. The boys and girls are classified into groups "A" and "B"—not by ages, but on a basis of physical development.

The child is not allowed to feel that he is being overmanaged. The instructors believe that a great deal of the popularity of the "Kids' Club" lies in the fact that there is an atmosphere of liberty pervading the camp. Direction is used as little as possible, principally in preliminary instruction and in games that call for coaching and team work. The rule is to leave each child much of the time to his own resources and to encourage spontaneity and friendly competition that will develop individual initiative.

The activities include tennis, golf, baseball, swimming, diving, running and gymnastic stunts. Among the many games played, some of the old-timers are favorites.

In the earlier morning hours the children rest by dropping on the green grass in the sun, but as the day grows hotter they seek the shade during rest periods.

This summer they are allowed to remain practically all day on the country club grounds. Lunch is served on a long table under the trees. Many idiosyncrasies in eating have been overcome, mainly through the setting of the right example.

After the rest period following the noon-day meal, instruction is given in the simple crafts, such as weaving.

Canoeing in a near-by stream is being added to the schedule this summer and will become an important part of next summer's activities. And horseback riding will become a part of this summer's program as soon as bridle paths and bridges can be completed in adjoining hills.

Solving the Mystery of Plurals

Our Living Language Series—23

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

YOU possibly remember the mental anguish occasioned by the old fourth-grade rule in grammar, to the effect that "Most nouns ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, to form their plurals, change *y* to *i* and add *es*."

It was a lovely rule; but it was confusing, and did little to clear up the deep and dark mystery that most fourth-graders found, surrounding the plurals of the dread "nouns in *y*."

Making a special dispensation for plurals is not really necessary. What are plurals? They are derivatives. Then let us see how this much-discussed letter *y* behaves, in derivatives. (So far, in these lessons, we have included *y* in the group of letters that reflect upon other vowels. You may have wondered why no lesson was given for the reflection of *y*. This lesson will show you why.)

Say the sound of *i*, as you hear it in the word *bit*. Now, remove that sound from the *b* and *t* of the word *bit*, and say it again. Now, carry the sound to the beginning of this syllable, and say *i-es*—(yes); say, in the same way, *i-ellow* (yellow); *i-outh* (youth); *i-oung* (young). Now, say again the sound of *i* as in *bit*. Remove the short *i* sound, to the end of the word *cosy; lady; baby; pretty; funny*. In each case, you simply say the sound of short *i*.

Say *spire*. Say *spy*. Say *fly*. Say *flight*.

It is easy to see that *y* is a substitute for the letter *i*.

In most derivatives, *y* reverts (turns back), and becomes *i*.

fury—furious
sleepy—sleepily
funny—funnier—funniest
prettier
cosiest—cosily
city—citified
ruby—rubicund
very—verily
baby-babified
flurry—flurried
hurry—hurried
veriest
vary—variation
friendly—friendliest
sunny—sunnier—sunniest
ready—readily
parry—parried
sully—sullied
carry—carriage
variation—variance
marry—marriage
happy—happily

The doubling of the letter *i* does not occur in English as it does in Latin. Therefore, in a word which repeats the sound of short *i*, as in *play-ing*, we emphasize the syllable *ying*. *Y* cannot revert and become *i*, for then the word would be *plai* plus *ing*. In such words, ending in *ay, ey, oy, uy*, you must, therefore, keep *y*.

delay, delayed, delaying
play, played, playing
cloy, cloyed, cloying
buy, buying
marrying
carrying
parrying
flurrying
annoying
annoyance
deploying
moneys
decoying, decoys
flunkeys
donkeys
abbeys
decaying
employing

One notable exception is the word *colloquies*—not a very common word, but using the ending *ies*, with *y* reverting to its original form, *i*. A *colloquy* is a gathering for formal discussion or parley, most often of religious matters.

Soliloquy, soliloquies makes the same change from *y* to *i*. A soliloquy is a spoken dissertation, to one's self; to soliloquise is to utter a monologue to oneself.

To form a plural of a word ending in *y*, we were once told to "change *y* to *i*, and add *es*." *Y* reverts in most derivatives, and becomes *i*; as we have seen. Then, since no English derivative ends in *is*, we must, rather, add *es*, to pluralize the form we have made to end in *i*.

lady—ladi—ladies ruby—rubi—rubies
baby—babi—babies poppy—poppi—poppies

(Of course, there is no English word ending in *i*; *ladi, rubi*, and the others written here are given only to impress upon you that *y* does change, in derivatives.)

NEXT WEEK—Nouns and Adjectives.

Copyright, 1933, The Christian Science Publishing Society. All Rights Reserved.

Your Son

Of course you want him to have the kind of education that will best prepare him for a successful career.

For information about worth-while schools, consult the advertisements on the Progress in Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor, published each Tuesday and Saturday.

If the exact type of school you seek is not found in this issue of the Monitor, please write the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
Switzerland

BRILLANTMONT
Institut Henri
LAUSANNE
For girls wishing to acquire a thorough knowledge of French. Languages, Art, Music. Special departments for American college board preparation. Home economics. Winter sports in Engadin. Athletics, swimming. Highest references in U. S. A.

The Progressive College
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
College work on tutorial basis, combined with travel, sports, international affairs.
Miss A. M. BURGESS
Miss M. M. LUX
Directors
18 GRAMERCY PARK—The Parkside Hotel
NEW YORK CITY

BUSINESS
United States

SUMMER SECRETARIAL COURSES Three months and longer—to meet yearly demand. A distinctive quality school training for business positions. Free Placement Service. Start any Monday—day or evening. Write or telephone (State 1881) for free catalog.
THE GREGG COLLEGE
6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Train for Leadership
Executive training in Business Administration. Accountancy and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses. Commercial Art; also Costume Designing and Home Economics. Strong faculty, high standards, cation-wide patronage. Easier any time. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
728 So. Figueroa St. Los Angeles, Calif.
1717 N. Vine St. Hollywood, Calif.

BOYS' SCHOOLS
United States

MOSES BROWN
AN ENDOWED FRIENDS' SCHOOL
Help and inspiration for each boy, a century-old tradition.
Upper school known for successful college preparation; lower school for sanely progressive methods. Small classes. Excellent equipment. All athletics. Pool. Secluded 25-acre campus.
L. RALSTON THOMAS, Headmaster
295 HOPE ST. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Chauncy Hall School
551 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Copley Square Founded 1828
Prepares Boys Exclusively for
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
and other Scientific Schools
FRANKLIN T. KURT, Principal

WHAT SCHOOL?
—Before deciding, secure catalog of the progressive "Todd School for Boys." *Harmony Ideals.* Oldest in West. Note:—
TODD Fully accredited. 68th year. For boys 6 to 17. Men teachers, and house mothers. Shop. New Pool. Horsemanship. All Sports. C. & N. W. or Auto Route 19. Visit. Hour from Chicago. For CATALOG write Roger Hill, Principal. Box M. WOODSTOCK, ILL.

ONARGA FOR BOYS
—is a School of Constructive Thinking! Accredited. Prepares for College or Business. Individual attention. Athletics. Five buildings. 85 miles south of Chicago. Endowed.
CATALOG:—Col. J. M. Bittinger, Supt. Box M, Onarga, Illinois

Westminster
for BOYS
LOWER and UPPER SCHOOL
SUMMER SESSION
"Average Tuition Plan"
R. R. McORMOND, Headmaster
SIMSBURY, CONNECTICUT

Carson Long Institute
A Modified Military School
Helps clean-cut boys to prepare not only for college, but for the larger problems of life. Supervised study. Our graduates are on the honor rolls of leading universities. 97th year. Fine location in the foothills of Blue Ridge Mts. 4-year high school. Junior High. Grades 5 to 8. Catalog with pictures. Box M.
NEW BLOOMFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

FORK UNION
MILITARY ACADEMY
Fully Accredited. Prepares for college or business. Able faculty. Small classes. Supervised study. Ideal Location. Lower School for small boys in new separate building. Housemother. R. O. T. C. Fireproof buildings. Inside swimming pool. All athletics. Catalog 35th year. Dr. J. J. Wicker, Pres., Col. N. J. Perkins, H. M. Box N, Fork Union, Virginia.

HARVARD SCHOOL
(Military)
Accredited Small Classes. Grammar, High, Junior College. Mental, moral, and physical training that fits boys for college or business. One year outdoor full sports program. Ten-Acre Campus Episcopal
Catalogue on Request.
34th Year Opens September 19, 1933
Rev. Harold H. Kelley, A. B., Headmaster
1401 S. Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California

LEELANAU FOR BOYS

A private boarding school in the North Woods. Fully Accredited. Complete Junior and Senior High School course. Horseback riding, athletics, all winter sports including ice boating and winter fishing through the ice. Ambitious boys may earn 20% of their tuition. For catalogue and full information address
MR. WILLIAM BEALS, Director
GLEN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

KINDERGARTEN-PRIMARY TRAINING—United States
KINDERGARTEN
40th year. Accredited. Progressive. 2-year diploma; 3-year certificate. Graduates secure interesting positions. College and Student residence on beautiful North Side. Fine social spirit. Limited classes. Fall term Sept. 18.
CHICAGO TEACHERS COLLEGE
Dept. 9—936 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago

ART
VESPER GEORGE
School of Fine and Applied Art
300 Students 4-Story Building
Boston Summer School
Visitors always welcome.
42-44 St. Botolph Street, Boston

SCHOOL OF THE BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS
DRAWING—PAINTING
SCULPTURE—METAL WORK
INDUSTRIAL DESIGN
Resident and Traveling Scholarships
Write for Catalog of the 37th Year
234 Fenway, Boston, Massachusetts

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO
ART SCHOOL 35th year. All branches of Fine and Industrial Art, Painting, Sculpture, Advertising Design, Layout, Lettering, Interior Decoration. Tuition is low—not organized for profit. Faculty of national and international reputation. Fall term September 18. For illustrated catalog address The Art Institute, Box C.M. Chicago, Illinois.

CHAMBERLAIN SCHOOL
For Unique Vocations Allied to Art
One and two-year courses preparing girls to be buyers, fashion advisers, shopping counselors, home renovation specialists—or successful home makers. Faculty with practical experience. Field work in leading stores.
Write for Catalog.
MRS. ELSIE K. CHAMBERLAIN
Director Room 406
739 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

DRAMATIC ARTS
LELAND POWERS
SCHOOL OF THE THEATRE
Fully equipped Little Theatre under professional direction.
Send for illustrated catalogue, Dept. M
Mrs. LELAND POWERS, Principal
31 Evans Way, Boston, Mass.

SECRETARIAL
United States
KATHARINE GIBBS
SECRETARIAL EXECUTIVE ACADEMIC
Two-Year Course—first year, six collegiate subjects; second year, intensive secretarial training. One-Year Course of broad business training. Special Course for College women. Special schedule, special instruction. *For catalogue address Secretary to Director*
New York Boston Providence
247 Park Ave. 90 Marlboro St. 155 Angell St.
Day and Resident Schools New York-Boston

COEDUCATIONAL
SEABREEZE PRIVATE SCHOOL
DAYTONA BEACH FLORIDA
Boarding and day school, girls and boys. Winter tourist department using home school books. Large northern faculty. College preparation. Grades 1 to 12. Music, Art. Catalog.
HENRY E. AYLWARD
Headmaster
P. O. Box 5373

CUSHING
An Endowed New England Academy
Moderate rates. High standards of preparation for college and life. General and Commercial courses. Separate units for boys and girls. Well coached sports for all. 59th year. Catalogue.
JAMES W. VOSE, Ed. M., Prin.
Box 32, Ashburnham, Mass.

THE Boyesen School
In continuous operation for 35 years.
4815 Drexel Boulevard
CHICAGO, ILL.
Boarding and Day School for Girls and Boys. Kindergarten and Eight Grades.
School Will Open Sept. 25
Phone Drexel 6081
ADDRESS PRINCIPAL

Lower School ▲ Upper School ▲ College of Liberal Arts
Offers an educational training from kindergarten through high school and college to the A. B. degree, unified as to fundamentals yet with each department designed to meet the specific need of its own group.
The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
CORDUCATIONAL

MUSIC
A Musical Education offers A Life-Long Reward...
The ability to express oneself musically is not limited to age, time, nor place . . . Musicians find opportunities for gainful occupations in almost any part of the world because the art of music is universal . . . it is the universal language.
On the air . . . on the stage . . . in public and private schools . . . in the home . . . musicians are always in demand if well-trained and competent performers.
The New England Conservatory exists to prepare its students for musical careers. It has an honor roll that includes many international artists. Many recent graduates are successfully employed today.
Complete courses leading to degrees, including public school teachers' degrees. Single courses for those electing one subject or instrument.
The Fall Semester opens September 21.
TEAR THIS OFF AND MAIL IT
Please send me your CATALOG
I am interested in
(State subject)
(Name)
(Address)
(City and State)
Dept. C
New England CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
Wallace Goodrich BOSTON Ralph L. Flanders

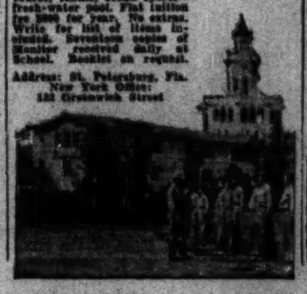
Sea Pines on Cape Cod Winter School
Kindergarten through College Preparation. Upper and Lower Schools separate. Music, Art, and other advantages. Happy home environment. Large wooded estate with private beach. Outdoor pleasures, including horseback riding. Summer Camp. Moderate fees.
Address FAITH BICKFORD
Box M, Brewster, Mass.

Mount Ida School and Junior College
Fine girls. 9 miles from Boston. Accredited Junior College and Preparatory. Secretarial, Home Economics, Art, Music, Dramatics, Sports. Summer students attend Mother Church Extension.
124 Bellevue Street, Newton, Mass.

HOUSE IN THE PINES
A Country School Near Boston
Thorough College Preparation. General and two-year graduate courses. Secretarial subjects. Household arts. Music. Art Studio. French House. Fine riding horses. THE HEDGES—A separate school for girls of Junior High School age.
Miss Gertrude E. Cornish, Principal
100 Pine Street, Norton, Mass.

LASELL JUNIOR COLLEGE
FOR YOUNG WOMEN
Two miles from Boston. Academic, Home Economics, Secretarial, Art, Music, Expression. Separate Junior School. Catalogs.
Grey M. Winslow, Ph.D., President
170 Woodland Rd., Auburndale, Mass.

Rogers Hall
For girls. College preparation. General academic courses. Junior college courses—secretarial, liberal arts. Music. Gymnasium, pool. Sports. Delightful New England setting. Near Boston. Catalog.
Mrs. Katharine Whitten McCay, 196 Rogers Street, Lowell, Mass.

MILITARY SCHOOLS
FLORIDA MILITARY ACADEMY
Combines superb location, equipment and climate with preparatory, junior college courses, tennis, ocean sports—fresh-water pool. Flat tuition fee for year. No extras. Write for list of Home Interviews. Seventeen copies of Monitor received daily at School. Booklet on request.
Address: St. Petersburg, Fla.
New York Office:
122 Greenwich Street


HOUSEHOLD ARTS
United States
MISS FARMER'S SCHOOL of COOKERY
Classes for beginners and advanced work in cookery and household technique. Four and Eight Weeks' training for home and business. One Year Course. Expert instructors. Daily practice. Send for Catalog.
MISS ALICE BRADLEY, Principal
30 Huntington Ave. at Copley Sq., Boston

The ERSKINE School
For Girls Two-year Junior college course for preparatory and high school graduates. Cultural studies supplemented with training in a specific branch of the Arts, Business or Social Service. Faculty from leading colleges of this vicinity. Day and resident students. Write for catalog.
EUPHEMIA McCLINTOCK, A.M.,
111 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

The Home Forum

The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

BRISK as any bee, I had stuck my head into many of the Notebooks, always to emerge with some sort of interesting pollen; but I had neglected a long fat book, since I was under the persuasion that it was devoted to insects. I had dipped into it, once or twice, and come up with spiders. One page recorded that Nicholas had actually built a glass home for ants in a spare room and transferred a colony to it for observation, and I supposed that the bulk of what followed constituted an account of their family life and idiosyncracies. But insects, no matter how meticulously observed, have never captivated me enormously, and I was in the act of laying the Notebook aside when my eye was caught by a fragment of a poem on a subject Nicholas had not often broached. With a sense of discovery, I read:

Love is that shore whereon the fortunate bark
Finds anchorage at last, it is the wing
That raises sunward the aspiring lark,
It is the song all wakened creatures sing.

Love is the root that holds the storm-blown tree,
The spring of time, the dawn that floods the dark,
The one sure home in earth's immensity,
The one fixed star for sea-lost men to mark.

Love were not love if aged folk or younger
Found other food for their immortal hunger.

I was not surprised, on looking further, to find much of this Notebook devoted to the same topic. Nicholas himself had taught me to be surprised by no revelation of his content. I had become accustomed to stumble upon a few remarks on immortality, or a criticism of democracy, as sharp as brine, sandwiched in between the habits of sparrows or a new annihilation of Mrs. Scratcher. If I had thought much about it, I might have known that Nicholas, so sensitive to people, such a welcomer to experience, had plumbed love, too. I had already turned up this entry:

"Love is a country of many states, and I have sojourned in most of them. Three did I particularly enjoy. They were called first love and friendship, and love of mankind. The first was a province of amazing beauty, filled with birdsong and sunlit mists, and carpeted with an arbutus that, alas withered quickly when plucked. The second province was more spacious, and sparsely settled. The third was capable of giving great satisfaction to one who enjoyed grand vistas."

I had concluded that our bachelor postmaster had omitted to send me the Notebook pertaining to his journeys through these states, until the day I explored some pages immediately following a study of the house centipede (which I skipped) and read this poem:

Love is a bond, a bond,
And he who loves, a slave;
So fettered by the fond,
Himself he cannot save.

Love binds a chain of flowers
About the feet of choice,
Diverts aspiring hours
With soft obstructing voice.

Drop, then, the loving hand
And leave the easeful path,
Command your days and stand
Lone, isolate in wrath.

Wrest whole from love your heart
And pass on towards the sun;
Own of none a part,
And be owned of none.

If the letters had winked at me from the page, I could not have been more amazed. Every line was a contradiction to the Nicholas Pumble I had built up from the Notebooks. However self-contained my Nicholas might seem in brief extracts, he certainly was not the hard, unsympathetic, ambitious puppy of these lines. Certainly they had been written very young. Wretched as Nicholas's verse could be at times, I had never seen it quite so sophomoric as in that third stanza. I was generously about to conclude that Nicholas had copied these verses, when I saw an entry of very recent date below them, explaining:

"One advantage of keeping this confessional is that I can glance back and compute what arc of heaven I have traversed. I must have risen very scantly above the horizon when I composed this tirade on love and considered myself through with whatever ties there are. I might as well have announced that the Fiji Islanders were deplorably imperfect; I knew as much bout them. Not that I reproach myself for such a cork-blowing. The youth who can't ferment at twenty is not worth cellar room. I can still remember the heat of my objections. Aunt Hettie loved me, therefore I was prayed to do nothing dangerous. Lucy loved me, therefore I should lop away my other companions. Uncle Joe loved me, and so I must scuttle into money-making. I was right in protesting, but amusingly wrong in calling love the treacherous engine that had shunted me up the wrong track. I am afraid that I was still prone to speak of love but think of dinner.

"Today, how should I amend my poem? I should still call love a bond and thank Heaven that there can be such a fidelity indissoluble by outer forces. I should add that he who loves is not slave but master, and that saving himself is hardly his first concern. To one who has known this true love, the idea of wresting oneself away from it in order to pass on toward the sun is unpersuasive. It would probably be unnecessary as well, for love implies understanding, adjustment, assistance. Love never stands in the way of a right ambition.

"And what is this famous true love for another person? It is that paradox, a cluster of one's own feelings unclouded by self; a glow in one's heart that warms equally another; the only bridge in the world that unites two otherwise tragically separated beings.

"By its nature this bridge is a drawbridge, and the footing is deceptive because so much that we call love is in reality but self-love. Motive will uncover which is which. An example befell yesterday—in friendship, it is true, rather than in the capital of love's country, but the idea is the same—I sent my friend a gift. Did I hope that he would care for me the more because of it? A natural wish, perhaps, but to be expunged, for that is self-love. Did I desire an acknowledgment of gratitude? Self-love. Did I scheme so to obtain more of his society? Self-love. Did I make the gift only because he needed it and because of it he would come into a larger realization of himself? Then that is one strand of the bridge, but typical of all. For true love, whether ardent as between man and woman, or cool as in the friendships of men, leads always from one to the other, indeed considers the other first, if it seeks the favor of lastingness. And yet there must be a balance, too, an exquisite wisdom in the consideration.

"As I write I have in mind the obstacles to this bridging of personalities, the misunderstandings, the divergent courses, the perpetual up-wellings of new selfishness, the storms from without. But he who loves has always reinforcements waiting—more love. And perhaps he will find that true love implies silence, renunciation. Love must be equal to that; it still is love, and must be trusted. The ways of love are more than strange, but they are all known by exaltation.

"And they are the only way to that happiness which is so much more than private enjoyment. I know, for I have tried most of the others, and were I writing a poem in reply to the younger Nicholas Pumble I should say:

I have tried all ways else:
Disdain's rough trail along the windy ledges,
And hate's down-looking over dizzy edges,
And both have led me to a cul de sac
Of barren rock. The only way was back.

I have tried resting in the sheltered glade
Forgetfulness. But memory pierced the shade
And stirred such longing for another day
That I must rise and try a different way.

I have tried all ways else and now believe
That only love's fulfillment can relieve
The world's deep heartache: plunge all thickets through
To find love's way, for only love will do."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00; Three months 2.25; Six months $4.50; One month 75c. Single copies, 5 cents.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign			
14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages	6c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages	7½c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States			
14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages	4c
16 to 22 pages	3c	32 pages	5c

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-93 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Ave.
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago	333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami	1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis	1738 Rwy Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City	405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Bldg.
London	1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris	3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin	Unter den Linden 69A
Florence	Via Magenta 11

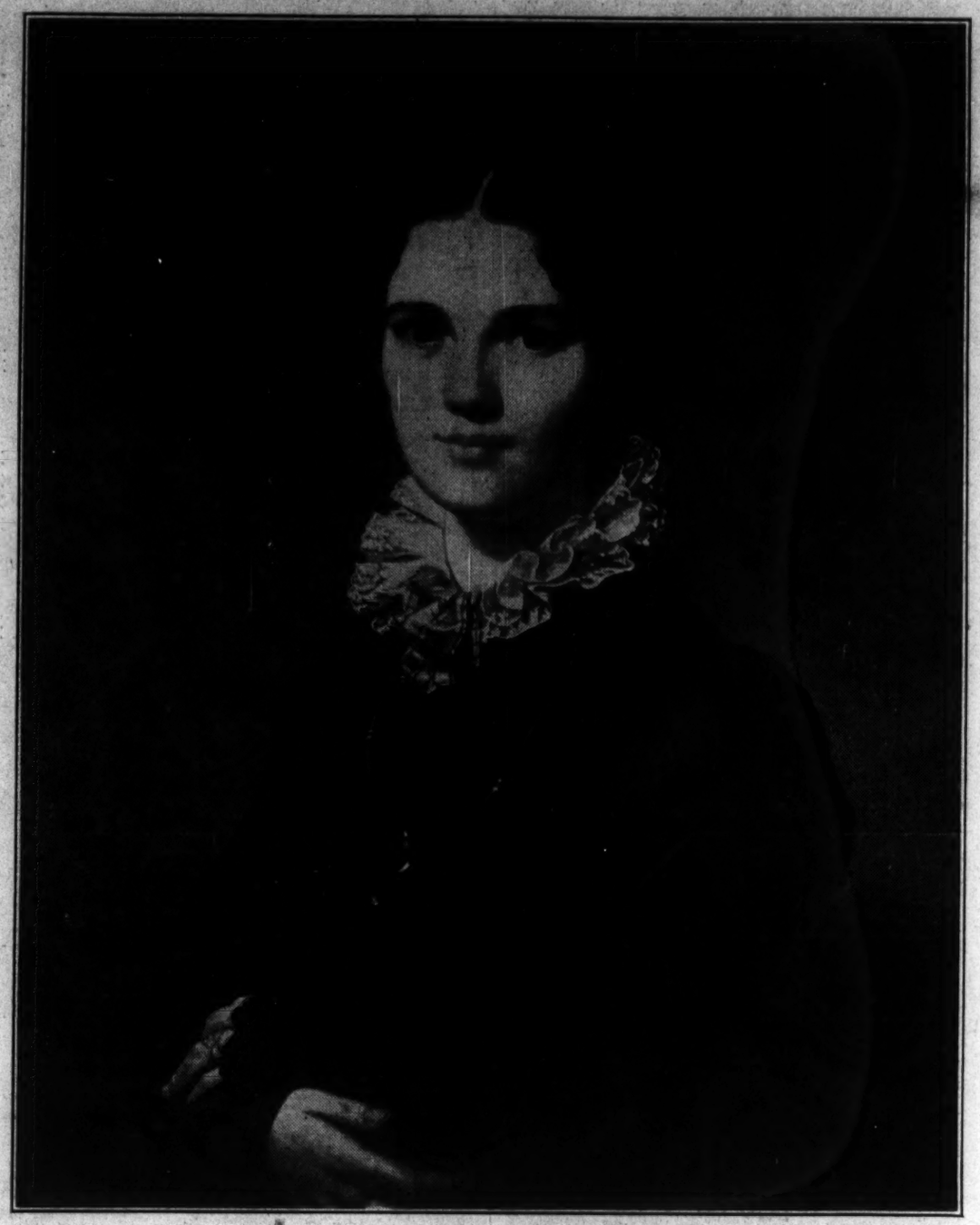
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Buildings, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY



Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mlle. Jeanne Gonin, by Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres

MLLE. GONIN'S portrait, though painted over a hundred years ago, in 1821, is as fresh and attractive today as it can ever have been. Not only have the pigments held up well, due to the great care with which they were applied, but the girl herself is perpetually young, and seems to belong just as much to our period as to an earlier one. It is seldom that a portrait painter is able to represent his sitter so perfectly devoid of self-consciousness. We see a frank sweet-tempered person, with plenty of firmness but no malice or self-fishness, represented so simply and directly that she might be looking out from a mirror. Ingres believed firmly that the painter, having chosen his subject, could allow himself no latitude in interpretation, and he was a stern taskmaster, holding himself up to the end of his eighty-eight years to the highest standards of which he was capable. When his mind was once made up, he was inflexible. When one knows a thing, he would say, "one must know it with a sword in his hand."

Ingres was born in 1780, and at first he studied music, showing great ability. It was not long, however, before his true interest became apparent, and he studied with David, the great classic painter, whose work was the admiration of his time. Ingres was a draftsman of remarkable ability, and he easily absorbed what David taught in purity of form and contours, finally painting a picture which made such an impression on the public that his master resented the pupil's popularity and they parted.

Strangely enough, Ingres' greatest admirers among the painters were those conspicuously unlike him in their points of view, such as Delacroix and Degas, the one an intense romanticist and the other an impressionist of sorts. Ingres feared imaginative qualities, and his allegorical pictures show a total inability to take anything but a literal view of things. His portraits, therefore, appeal most strongly to us, for his determination to submerge his own opinions and give, as impersonally as possible, the true impression of the sitter. He has left a series of superb canvases, and no less satisfactory, in a simpler way, are many of his exquisite little pencil portraits which have never been surpassed.

For a period of several years in Italy, Ingres had difficulty in earning enough to buy food and shelter. Urged by constant ambition, he was always eager to paint "important" pictures, and was somewhat annoyed when visitors to Rome insisted that he should make small pencil portraits of them for a moderate price, about $25. He did them under protest, but so high was his sense of honor that he did them all well, and they are among his best works. Incidently they kept him from starving. He went then to Florence and there did other small portrait heads, among them Mlle Gonin. Fifty years later he painted the handsome portrait of M. Bertin, now in the Louvre, but his style had not changed in all that time. There is manifest a little more experience, of course, and an even more perfect craftsmanship, but the painter still clings to his early principles and subordinates himself.

Mlle. Gonin is now the proud possession of the Taft Museum of Cincinnati, which has lent her to the Century of Progress Art Exhibition at the Art Institute of Chicago.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

The Art of Quotation

It is generally supposed that where there is no quotation, there will be found most originality. Our writers usually furnish their pages rapidly with the productions of their own soil; they run up a quickset hedge, or plant a poplar, and get trees and hedges of this fashion much faster than the former landlords procured their timber. The greater part of our writers, in consequence, have become so original, that no one cares to imitate them; and those who never quote, in return are seldom quoted!

This is one of the results of that adventurous spirit which is now stalking forth and raging for its own innovations. We have not only rejected authority, but have also cast away experience; and often the unburthened vessel is driving to all parts of the compass, and the passengers no longer know whither they are going. The wisdom of the wise, and the experience of ages, may be preserved by quotation.

It seems, however, agreed that no one would quote if he could think; and it is not imagined that the well-read may quote from the delicacy of their taste, and the fulness of their knowledge. Whatever is felicitously expressed risks being worse expressed: it is a wretched taste to be gratified with mediocrity when the excellent lies before us. We quote to save proving what has been demonstrated, referring to where the proofs may be found. We quote to screen ourselves from the odium of doubtful opinions, which the world would not willingly accept from ourselves; and we may quote from the curiosity which only a quotation itself can give, when in our own words it would be divested of that tint of ancient phrase, that detail of narrative, and that *naïveté* which we have for ever lost . . .

I suspect that Addison hardly ever composed a *Spectator* which was not founded on some quotation, noted in those three folio manuscript volumes which he previously collected; and Addison lasts, while Steele, who always wrote from first impressions and to the times, with perhaps no inferior genius, has passed away, insomuch that Dr. Beattie once considered that he was obliging the world by collecting Addison's papers, and carefully omitting Steele's. . . .

The art of quotation requires more delicacy in the practice than those conceive who can see nothing more in a quotation than an extract. Whenever the mind of a writer is saturated with the full inspiration of a great author, a quotation gives completeness to the whole; it seals his feelings with undisputed authority. Whenever we would prepare the mind by a forcible appeal, an opening quotation is a symphony preluding on the chords whose tones we are about to harmonize.—From "Curiosities of Literature," by ISAAC D'ISRAELI. Selected and Edited by EDWIN VALENTINE MITCHELL. (New York: Appleton.)

Les Choses Substantielles

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LORSQU'ABRAHAM crut qu'il était appelé à sacrifier Isaac, son fils unique, il ne douta pas de Dieu et n'hésita pas à obéir: emportant le bois de l'holocauste, il partit de bon matin avec l'enfant pour la montagne où devait se faire le sacrifice. Ayant lié son fils, il le mit sur l'autel et allait l'égorger; alors seulement il entendit "l'ange de l'Eternel" qui lui disait de ne faire aucun mal au jeune garçon; car Abraham avait prouvé sa foi en ne refusant pas son fils unique.

Quelles étaient les choses qui dans ce cas se trouvèrent être substantielles ou incapables de changer? C'étaient les qualités spirituelles exprimées par Abraham,—la foi qui ne se laissait pas ébranler, l'obéissance qui n'hésitait point, une fidélité que rien ne pouvait corrompre,une loyauté toujours égale. Les choses substantielles sont évidemment des qualités ou des idées véritables qui s'expriment par l'homme en tant qu'enfant de Dieu. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit à la page 259 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)* que l'homme "représente l'Entendement infini, la totalité de toute substance." Ce ne sont pas seulement quelques qualités durables que l'homme exprime ou représente, mais la somme de toutes les idées justes qui procèdent de l'Entendement illimité.

Lorsque le monde en général éprouve des pertes, souffre d'indigence ou de pénurie, ce n'est pas avant tout de l'argent qu'il faudrait, ni même des aliments, des habits, un foyer, une place. Ces choses-là sont sujettes à changer avec le cours des événements mortels. Elles ne constituent pas réellement la substance, car "la substance est ce qui est éternel et incapable de discordance et de décomposition" (*Science et Santé*, p. 468). Lorsque des conditions inharmonieuses semblent nous harceler, nous avons besoin de ce que possédait Abraham: une foi assurée en Dieu, une obéissance implicite, une fidélité absolue, une loyauté inébranlable; et toutes ces qualités spirituelles sont nées de Dieu. Elles n'eurent pas pour effet de dépouiller Abraham, de l'attrister, de l'égarer ou de le décevoir; car il vit dans les circonstances qui auraient pu paraître affligeantes, une nouvelle occasion de prouver la sollicitude et l'amour inépuisables du Père céleste.

Ce qu'il faut pour résoudre n'importe quel problème, c'est une spiritualité plus grande—une plus grande abondance des qualités de Dieu, des attributs substantiels et impérissables exprimant la nature divine. Quand nous prouvons que ces choses nous appartiennent, alors nous sommes véritablement riches. Dans une des lettres qu'il adressait aux premiers chrétiens, Pierre leur conseillait d'abonder en zèle, en foi, en vertu, en science, en tempérance, en patience, en piété, en amour fraternel et en charité, leur assurant qu'ils ne broncheraient jamais si ces richesses étaient établies dans leur conscience. Quel encouragement de se rappeler que ces paroles sont celles de Pierre, de celui qui jadis, dans une heure de tentation, avait semblé si stérile et mentalement pauvre qu'il avait dit n'être point un disciple de Jésus et ne pas même le connaître! Bien qu'il eût renié Jésus lors de son procès, Pierre comprit beaucoup mieux par la suite ce qu'est la substance, et put ainsi à la face du monde confesser le Christ dans sa vie journalière et dans ses épitres. Dès lors il prouva que sa fidélité à l'égard du Principe était substantielle. En d'autres termes, ce qu'il tenait de Dieu—sa réflexion des qualités divines—ne fut plus obscurci par les croyances et les craintes charnelles.

En réglant une facture, un adhérent de la Science Chrétienne fut surpris de voir le caissier lui rendre une de ses pièces avec cette brève remarque: "Elle est fausse." Une fois que cette pièce eut été remplacée par une autre, une foule de pensées utiles se présentèrent successivement au disciple. Quel sentiment devait prédominer, l'embarras d'avoir involontairement offert une pièce fausse, ou la reconnaissance de ce qu'une fraude ait été découverte et ne puisse se perpétuer? Après un rapide ajustement mental, la gratitude prévalut, accompagnée d'un sentiment de joie et de richesse, car cette expérience était fructueuse. De retour chez lui, le Scientiste Chrétien fit disparaître la pièce fausse pour qu'elle ne fût plus jamais remise en circulation. Alors il ressentit la paix et le bonheur, car la substance de l'Entendement divin n'avait pas été obscurcie par des raisonnements mortels. La probité, la protection d'autrui, le désintéressement, s'étaient plus amplement révélés. Rien n'avait été perdu à part un faux sens de responsabilité et de substance. Au contraire, Dieu et Sa sollicitude constante ayant été compris d'une manière plus spirituelle, il en était résulté un profit impérissable et réel.

Ainsi la pierre d'achoppement qu'il faut éviter est toujours la même,—la confiance dans les voies, les choses et les moyens matériels. Mrs. Eddy mentionne "l'erreur fondamentale de la foi dans les choses matérielles; car cette confiance est le péché inaperçu, l'ennemi inconnu,—le désir indompté du cœur qui viole les commandements divins" (*Rétrospection et Introspection*, p. 31). Une fois ou l'autre, tous les faux appuis cesseront de trouver un écho dans la conscience de ceux qui étudient la Science Chrétienne avec persévérance et fidélité; alors on comprendra que Dieu est Tout-en-tout, qu'Il est Vie, Vérité, Amour, la seule substance réelle de l'univers, y compris l'homme. "Recevez mon instruction plutôt que l'argent et la connaissance plus que l'or choisi."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, Etats-Unis.

Friendship

(From Hafiz)

Thou foolish Hafiz! Say, do churls
Know the worth of Oman's pearls?
Give the gem which dims the moon
To the noblest, or to none.

—RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Poems.

Things Substantial

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Abraham believed himself called upon to offer his only son, Isaac, as a burnt offering, he did not doubt God or falter in obedience, but set forth early with the lad and the wood for the sacrifice, to the mountain where the offering was to be made. Not until he had bound the boy, laid on the altar, and was ready to slay him did he hear "the angel of the Lord" telling him to do the lad no harm; for Abraham had proved his faith in not withholding his only son.

In this experience, what was it that was shown to be substantial or incapable of change? It was the spiritual qualities which Abraham expressed, faith that could not be shaken, obedience that did not waver, fidelity that could not be tampered with, trustworthiness that did not fluctuate. Things substantial clearly consist of true qualities or ideas, which find expression through man as a child of God. On page 259 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written that man "represents infinite Mind, the sum of all substance." Not just a few enduring qualities does man represent or express, but the sum of all right ideas from limitless Mind.

When the world in general is experiencing loss, want, lack, it is not money that is needed, primarily, nor is it food, clothing, home, or position. These are subject to change according to mortal experience. They are not really substance, for "substance is that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay" (Science and Health, p. 468). When discordant conditions seem to be pressing hard upon us, we need what Abraham had—unwavering faith in God, implicit obedience, absolute fidelity, unshakable trustworthiness—all of them spiritual qualities born of God. These qualities did not rob him, sadden him, mislead or disappoint him; for the experience which might have seemed afflictive, appeared to Abraham as yet another call to prove the heavenly Father's unfailing care and love.

In solving any problem, more spirituality is what one needs—more of the divine qualities, more of the substantial and imperishable attributes that express the divine nature. As we prove that these are ours, we are rich indeed. In one of his letters to the early Christians, Peter counseled them to abound in diligence, faith, virtue, knowledge, temperance, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness, and charity, assuring them that if these riches were established in their consciousness they would never fall. It is encouraging to recall that this was said by the same Peter who once in an hour of temptation had seemed so barren and mentally poverty-stricken that he denied being a follower of Jesus, or that he even knew him. And although at the time of Jesus' trial he had denied him, later Peter's understanding of substance had so increased that he was ready to acknowledge the Christ before the world, in his daily life and his epistles. His loyalty to Principle was then proved substantial. In other words, his God-bestowed reflection of divine qualities was no longer obscured by carnal beliefs and fears.

A student of Christian Science, when paying a bill, was surprised to have one of the coins returned by the cashier with the brief comment that it was counterfeit. After the student had substituted another coin a helpful train of thought followed. Which feeling should be uppermost: embarrassment at unwittingly offering a counterfeit coin, or gratitude that a falsity had been arrested and the deception would go no farther? There was a quick mental adjustment, and gratitude prevailed, together with a sense of joy and richness for the uplifting experience. Arriving home, he disposed of the spurious coin so that it would not again appear in circulation. Then there followed a feeling of peace and well-being, for the substance of divine Mind had not been obscured by mortal reasoning. Honesty, protectiveness, selflessness, had been brought out in larger measure. In this experience only a false sense of responsibility and a false sense of substance were lost. In fact, with a more spiritualized comprehension of God and His continuous care, a real and imperishable gain had been made.

The stumblingblock to be avoided, then, is always the same, namely, trust in material ways, means, and things. Mrs. Eddy refers to "the fundamental error of faith in things material; for this trust is the unseen sin, the unknown foe,—the heart's untamed desire which breaketh the divine commandments" (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 31). All false trusts must eventually lose their hold in the consciousness of every faithful and persistent student of Christian Science, and God will then be comprehended as the All-in-all, as Life, Truth, and Love, the only real substance of the universe, including man. "Receive my instruction, and not silver; and knowledge rather than choice gold."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

New Frontiers

Wild earth pushed backward to the rim of blue
That was the distance in the eagle's eyes,
And savage seas that hurled their thunders through
Uncharted spaces, and mysterious skies
Bound only by the constellations, hold
No more the glamour of the lost frontiers.
They have been conquered and the tales are told,
The glorious pageants moving down the years.
Now close as earth and distant as the sky
And wide as seas, the new frontiers of Change
Hurl challenge to the strength. Who can deny
The test in each exact, defiant range?
We take the challenge eagerly—to find
The new frontiers grown glamorous in the mind!

GLENN WARD LRESBACH.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Truth." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. During the months of July and August the Sunday evening service is omitted.

Limp Leather Pocket Editions
of
SCIENCE and HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY
Price $5.00 a Copy
are now supplied without extra charge with the
Comprehensive Index to Marginal Headings
in convenient supplement form. The Index fits snugly inside the back cover of the black and blue pocket editions, and may be used as conveniently with any other edition of the Textbook. The Index is not sold separately.

Pocket editions of Science and Health with supplemental Index are now on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms, or may be procured directly from the Publishers.

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Financial: Market Quotations

Stock Market Is Highly Irregular In Short Session

Renewed Liquidation After Early Firmness — Many Margin Calls

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Conflicting currents today whirled stocks through freshly troubled market waters. Early rallies throughout the list of 1 to 3 or more points gave way to renewed liquidation later in furious trading which virtually swamped exchange specialists.

There were numerous last-minute recoveries, but at noon prices were highly irregular. Transfers approximated 4,800,000 shares.

Covering by the growing army of "shorts" aided leading stocks to come back substantially in the first hour, but the elimination of many slimly margined accounts handicapped the upward movement. The ticker tape was 10 to 20 minutes behind floor transactions throughout most of the day. The only grain market, open at Winnipeg, found wheat and rye off to around 7 cents a bushel at one time, while cotton here dropped about $2 a bale before receiving support. The dollar displayed strength in foreign exchange dealings. Bonds were mixed.

Many Margin Calls

Share gainers of fractions to around a point or more included United States Steel, New York Central, General Motors, Commercial Solvents, Union Pacific, International Telephone and Sears Roebuck. Case was under pressure for a loss of around 5 points.

Among losers of fractions to 1 or more were American Telephone, Santa Fe, Westinghouse, Montgomery Ward, National Steel, American Can, and du Pont.

Brokers crowded telephone and telegraph wires with overnight calls for more margin with the result that it was necessary to liquidate many accounts during the morning. There had also been considerable heavy selling from Europe during the past few days and more of this was reported to have come into the market during the brief session.

There was a sigh of relief from the harried commission houses when the stock exchange governors announced before the opening that trading next week would not start until noon instead of the usual 10 a. m. beginning. This "short day," it was explained, would be continued until further notice because of the "sustained pressure" under which brokers and their employees have been working. Whether the exchange would open next Saturday, it was added, would depend on the activity during the coming week.

Bond Market Improves

The bond market was in a little better form today after the sharp decline of Friday.

Secondary groups were studded with sharp losses, but this show of weakness had an offset in an impressively firm tone in the high grade departments.

Improvement ranging from fractions to 2 points featured loans of the Allegany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Illinois Central, Nickel Plate and Pennsylvania. In Great Northern 4½s and some loans of the Missouri Pacific, Erie and a few others, selling was the preponderent factor and prices yielded 1 to 2 points.

In the foreign department trading interest centered on British, French and South American obligations, most of which gained a little on the previous day's prices.

Exports Rise Over Imports for First Time in Two Years

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The first unfavorable trade balance since August 1931, was shown today in export and import figures for June announced by the Department of Commerce.

Exports amounted to $119,900,000 while imports amounted to $122,000,000.

In August 1931, there was an excess of imports of $1,871,000.

For the six months ending with June this country had a favorable trade balance of $77,544,000 as compared with $93,226,000 in the same six months of last year.

In the 1933 period exports totaled $669,475,000 and imports amounted to $591,931,000.

The United States lost $3,244,000 in gold in June, having exported $4,380,000 and imported $1,136,000.

It gained, however, $15,129,000 of silver, importing $15,472,000 and exporting $343,000.

For the six months of the year gold exports have been far below the imports with a total of $93,703,000 going abroad and $183,514,000 coming into this country. The gain of $89,811,000 compared with a loss of $619,988,000 in the similar period of 1932.

Cotton exports played an important part in the June exports, amounting to $28,99,000 as compared with $125,787,000 in May and $13,275,000 in June 1932.

Simmons Co. Sales Up

Sales of Simmons Company for the June quarter totaled $6,672,669, compared with $4,744,243 in the second quarter of 1932, an increase of 40.6 per cent. For the first six months this year sales aggregated $10,239,160, compared with $9,240,171 in the first half of 1932, a gain of 10.8 per cent.

General Baking Earnings

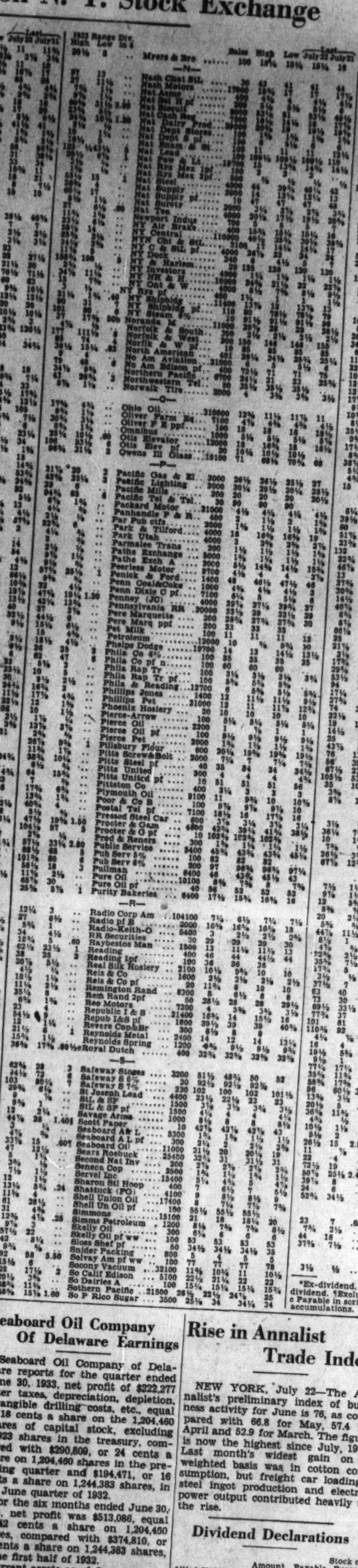
General Baking Company reports for 13 weeks ended July 1, 1932, net profit of $597,810 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on the preferred stock, to 27 cents a share on the 1,588,697 shares of common.

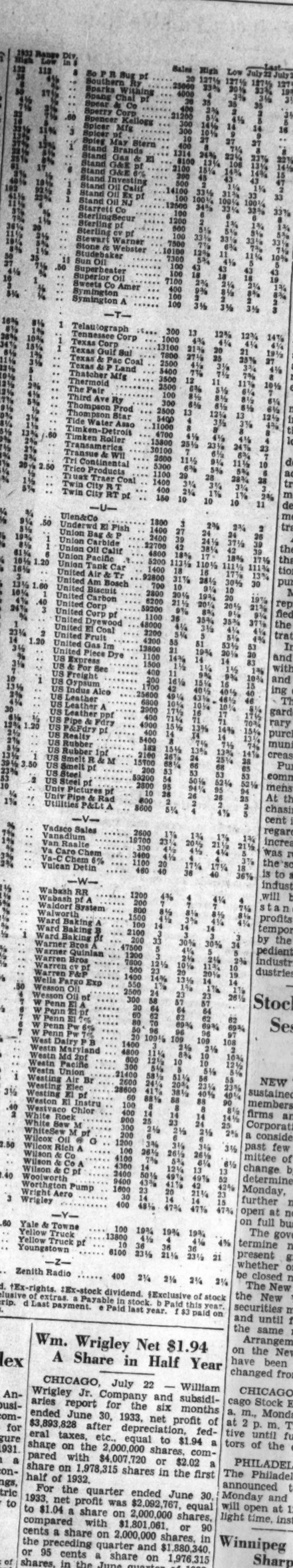
Wool Top Futures

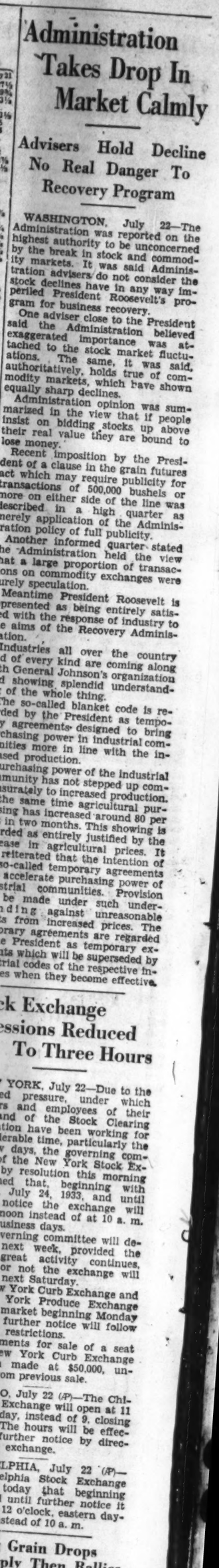
	Open	Last	Net Chg
July	91.00b	91.50b+	.50
October	92.00b	92.50b+	.50
December	92.00b	92.50b+	.50
January	92.00b	92.50b+	.50
March	92.20b	92.50b+	.50
May	92.40b	92.50b+	.50

Tone at close, barely steady.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange







*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations.

Seaboard Oil Company Of Delaware Earnings

Seaboard Oil Company of Delaware reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $222,277 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, intangible drilling costs, etc., equal to 18 cents a share on the 1,204,460 shares of capital stock, excluding 39,923 shares in the treasury, compared with $290,809, or 24 cents a share on 1,204,460 shares in the preceding quarter and $194,471, or 16 cents a share on 1,244,383 shares, in the June quarter of 1932.

For the six months ended June 30, 1933, net profit was $513,086, equal to 42 cents a share on 1,204,460 shares, compared with $374,810, or 30 cents a share on 1,244,383 shares, in the first half of 1932.

Current assets as of June 30, 1933, exclusive of investment in the company's own stock, amounted to $2,546,569 and current liabilities were $144,426. This compares with $2,500,522 and $179,481, respectively, on June 30 a year ago.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	9.98	10.03	9.20	10.03—	1.03
October	10.35	10.47	9.60	10.38—	.97
December	10.59	10.66	10.03	10.50—	.43
January	10.70	10.78	10.14	10.64—	.67
March	10.80	10.90	10.30	10.80—	.66
May	10.08	11.17	10.80	10.90—	.90

b—Bid. Tone at close, barely steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	10.01	10.03	9.74	10.03	—.33
October	10.38	10.40	9.80	10.33	—.33
December	10.53	10.60	10.00	10.46	—.49
January	10.60	10.61	10.17	10.49	—.59
March	10.78	10.77	10.33	10.67	—.63
May	10.83	10.82	10.50	10.81	—.56

Tone at close barely steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.84	5.89	5.84	5.89	—.10
October	5.88	5.93	5.88	5.93	—.10
December	5.94	5.98	5.93	5.98	—.12
January	5.99	6.02	5.98	6.02	—.13
March	6.03	6.07	6.03	6.07	—.13
May	5.99	6.04	5.99	6.05	—.20

Spots 6.12, off 6 points. Tone at close barely steady.

Rise in Annalist Trade Index

NEW YORK, July 22—The Annalist's preliminary index of business activity for June is 76, as compared with 66.8 for May, 57.4 for April and 52.9 for March. The figure is now the highest since July, 1931. Last month's widest gain on a weighted basis was in cotton consumption, but freight car loadings, steel ingot production and electric power output contributed heavily to the rise.

Dividend Declarations

	Amount	Payable	Stock of Record
Allied Kid Co. pf.	q$1.62½	Aug. 1	July 25

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; market encounters support.

Bonds: Irregular; prime issues firm.

Curb: Irregular; price movement erratic.

Foreign Exchanges: Heavy; dollar rallies.

Cotton: Firm; covering and trade buying.

Sugar: Closed.

Grain: Markets closed.

Cattle: Nominally steady.

Hogs: Steady to 10c lower, top, $4.70.

Ford "8" June Sales Up

DETROIT, July 22—Sales of Ford eight-cylinder cars and trucks in the United States for June exceeded those of June a year ago by 19.4 per cent. It was the biggest month in eight-cylinder car sales since the Ford Motor Company began producing them over a year ago.

Simmons Co. Has Loss

Simmons Company and subsidiaries report for six months ended June 30 net loss of $310,917 after all charges, compared with net loss of $1,372,508 in first half of 1932. Report to stockholders says estimated loss for first quarter was $801,900. Profit for second quarter was estimated at $513,000.

Wm. Wrigley Net $1.94 A Share in Half Year

CHICAGO, July 22 — William Wrigley Jr. Company and subsidiaries report for the six months ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $3,893,828 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $1.94 a share on the 2,000,000 shares, compared with $4,007,720 or $2.02 a share on 1,978,315 shares in the first half of 1932.

For the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net profit was $2,092,767, equal to $1.04 a share on 2,000,000 shares, compared with $1,801,061, or 90 cents a share on 2,000,000 shares, in the preceding quarter and $1,880,340, or 95 cents a share on 1,976,315 shares, in the June quarter of 1932.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1933, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	90 Total
Today	81.0	45.7	90.9	77.1
Prev day	80.0	44.4	91.4	76.5
Week ago	98.9	56.1	111.8	94.6
Month ago	84.2	44.0	102.1	81.2
Year ago	41.5	17.3	61.6	41.3
3 yrs ago	166.1	123.7	232.7	169.3
High (1933)	125.7	118.9	113.9	119.6
Low (1933)	102.1	58.0	113.7	98.9
High (1932)	42.3	23.5	61.5	43.9
Low (1932)	72.3	39.8	111.0	73.9
High (1931)	35.1	13.2	51.8	35.0
Low (1931)	140.2	108.2	263.9	144.3
	80.9	30.8	92.8	61.3

BONDS

	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Today	73.4	81.3	85.9	80.8
Prev day	75.5	81.8	86.0	81.1
Week ago	76.2	83.5	87.9	83.5
Month ago	73.0	76.1	84.3	77.7
Year ago	58.7	56.0	76.1	63.6
2 yrs ago	84.8	99.9	101.5	98.4
High (1933)	93.4	107.2	100.3	100.3
Low (1933)	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.5
High (1932)	88.3	87.0	74.1	83.6
Low (1932)	71.3	78.0	66.2	78.1
High (1931)	83.2	47.4	70.7	67.5
Low (1931)	60.4	108.7	101.5	98.7
	62.3	62.3	86.2	68.5

Cutler-Hammer Loss

Cutler-Hammer, Inc., for six months ended June 30 reports net loss of $301,816, after all charges, compared with net loss of $444,747 in first hal of 1932.

Administration Takes Drop In Market Calmly

Advisers Hold Decline No Real Danger To Recovery Program

WASHINGTON, July 22—The Administration was reported on the highest authority to be unconcerned by the break in stock and commodity markets. It was said Administration advisers do not consider the stock declines have in any way imperiled President Roosevelt's program for business recovery.

One adviser close to the President said the Administration believed exaggerated importance was attached to the stock market fluctuations. The same, it was said, authoritatively, holds true of commodity markets, which have shown equally sharp declines.

Administration opinion was summarized in the view that if people insist on bidding stocks up above their real value they are bound to lose money.

Recent imposition by the President of a clause in the grain futures act which may require publicity for transactions of 500,000 bushels or more on either side of the line was described in a high quarter as merely application of the Administration policy of full publicity.

Another informed quarter stated the Administration held the view that a large proportion of transactions on commodity exchanges were purely speculation.

Meantime President Roosevelt is represented as being entirely satisfied with the response of industry to the aims of the Recovery Administration.

Industries all over the country and of every kind are coming along with General Johnson's organization and showing splendid understanding of the whole thing.

The so-called blanket code is regarded by the President as temporary agreements designed to bring purchasing power in industrial communities more in line with the increased production.

Purchasing power of the industrial community has not stepped up commensurately to increased production. At the same time agricultural purchasing has increased around 80 per cent in two months. This showing is regarded as entirely justified by the increase in agricultural prices. It was reiterated that the intention of the so-called temporary agreements is to accelerate purchasing power of industrial communities. Provision will be made under such understanding against unreasonable profits from increased prices. The temporary agreements are regarded by the President as temporary expedients which will be superseded by industrial codes of the respective industries when they become effective.

Stock Exchange Sessions Reduced To Three Hours

NEW YORK, July 22—Due to the sustained pressure, under which members and employees of their firms and of the Stock Clearing Corporation have been working for a considerable time, particularly the past few days, the governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange by resolution this morning determined that, beginning with Monday, July 24, 1933, and until further notice the exchange will open at noon instead of at 10 a. m. on full business days.

The governing committee will determine next week, provided the present great activity continues, whether or not the exchange will be closed next Saturday.

The New York Curb Exchange and the New York Produce Exchange securities market beginning Monday and until further notice will follow the same restrictions.

Arrangements for sale of a seat on the New York Curb Exchange have been made at $50,000, unchanged from previous sale.

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—The Chicago Stock Exchange will open at 11 a. m., Monday, instead of 9, closing at 2 p. m. The hours will be effective until further notice by directors of the exchange.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22 (AP)—The Philadelphia Stock Exchange announced today that beginning Monday and until further notice it will open at 12 o'clock, eastern daylight time, instead of 10 a. m.

Winnipeg Grain Drops Sharply Then Rallies

WINNIPEG, July 22 (AP)—Plunging spectacularly downward, wheat prices on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange opened 11¼ cents lower today, later rallying 5 cents.

Millions of bushels of wheat literally were thrown into the pit as soon as trading began, sending prices into the greatest opening tailspin in years.

Caught in a maelstrom of selling, values dropped almost perpendicularly. Prices opened as much as 7 cents lower, and subsequently crashed another 4 cents for a maximum loss of 11¼ cents.

Frantic traders almost fought to execute their orders. Good support was forthcoming at the low points, however, and the market came back, recovering nearly half of its drop at almost the same speed with which it had crashed.

Observers view the decline as the greatest catastrophe that has befallen the Winnipeg grain exchange and were of the opinion that some restriction on fluctuations might be the outcome.

ST. LOUIS, July 22 (AP)—Following the lead of the Chicago Board of Trade, the St. Louis Merchants Exchange today again suspended trading in grain and provision futures. Those holding options, however, will be permitted to exercise them between 11:45 a. m. and 12 noon.

Financial: News and Comment

Several Industries Want Own Code To Preserve Identity

Makers of Vacuum Cleaners, Washing Machines, Lamps, Make Pleas

WASHINGTON, July 22—J. P. Taggert, Cleveland, speaking for "100 per cent of the vacuum cleaner industry," said his group desired to present a separate code which would "preserve their identity," apart from general code of the electrical industry.

G. F. Brewer made a similar request for the Washing Machine Manufacturers' Association, which he said included 29 companies and 95 per cent of the industry.

S. I. Kesler and W. B. Rice, Jersey City, joined in asking exclusion of independent incandescent lamp manufacturers from the general code. They said they spoke for 20 per cent of the industry measured by volume of prodution. He said the independents were not consulted when the electrical agreement was drawn.

Hunter L. Gary said the telephone apparatus manufacturers, whom he represented, were not yet prepared to state whether they would adhere to the proposed code. C. D. Jackson, representing Servel, Inc., manufacturers of gas refrigerators, asked exlusion on grounds that this branch of his company's business would be adequately covered by a gas appliance code now being drawn at a meeting at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Organized labor, speaking through C. L. Reed, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, opposed labor provisions of the electrical code. He proposed substitution of a 90-cent an hour minimum wage for skilled workers as opposed to a 35-cent minimum carried in the tentative code and asked a 30-hour week be substituted for the 36-hour schedule advocated by the manufacturers.

"The minimum wage is too low," Reed said, "to accomplish the intent of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The maximum hours are too high to reabsorb workers that have been laid off since 1929. The minimum wage of $14 in an industry as profitable as the electrical manufacturing industry is antisocial. If the recovery administration saw fit to establish a $12 and $13 minimum wage in the cotton textile industry, the requested $14 minimum for the electrical manufacturing industry must be regarded as a makeshift representing no advance in standards at all."

American Rolling Mill At 75 P. C. Capacity

NEW YORK, July 22—Current operations of American Rolling Mill Company are at somewhat better than 75 per cent of capacity. The company continues to meet an encouraging demand for its products which is quite general, coming from many classes of manufacturing consumers. Indications are that operations will continue at a good rate for some time, because customers are specifying for deliveries necessitating active production.

"Armco" has shown a steady improvement since the beginning of the second quarter. April operations were comparatively low and the month resulted in an operating loss. However, there was a decided change for the better in May when the company went into the black by a small margin. Results for June are not known definitely, though there will be an improvement over May.

July has been showing up better than June and the month will be the best in several years for "Armco." The outlook for next month is satisfactory.

Filene Workers Get Forecast of Increase

Filene's pay roll hasn't added any thickness yet, but several hundred employees have just noticed that the flaps of their pay envelopes have made a significant flutter in that direction.

A notice to all employees, signed by Mr. Lincoln Filene, chairman of the board, says:

"The management has been considering a plan for making a general wage increase, effective for a large percentage of our employees, particularly those in the lower wage groups. An announcement as to the details of this plan was contemplated several days ago, but it has seemed necessary to await final decision of the National Industrial Recovery Administration as to the terms of the code for retail stores before taking action.

"We are taking this opportunity of informing you of our desire and intent to comply with every provision of the Retail Code; of our complete sympathy with its purpose, and of our entire agreement with the National Administration in its efforts to increase purchasing power by the general raising of wage levels. We hope to be among the first to carry out both the letter and spirit of whatever regulations may be agreed upon for our industry, together with such other adjustments in wages, hours, or working conditions as may seem advisable."

Sun Oil Co. Earnings

PHILADELPHIA, July 22—Sun Oil Company and subsidiaries report for the six months ended June 30, 1933, net income of $1,138,982 after interest, depreciation, depletion, taxes, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred, to 53 cents a share on 1,581,116 shares of common, compared with $2,030,918 or $1.13 a share on 1,535,775 common shares in the first half of 1932.

Marshall Field & Co. Loss

CHICAGO, July 22—Marshall Field & Co. and subsidiaries for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, reports net loss of $301,900 after taxes, depreciation, interest and other charges, compared with a net loss of $2,973,860 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $4,107,000 in the June quarter of 1932.

Three-Year Extension For United Gas Loans

New York, July 22

ELECTRIC Bond & Share Co. announces that $21,250,000 bank loans of United Gas Corporation due today have been extended for a period of three years.

Interest on the new loan will be at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable October, January, April, and July 20.

The loans have been secured by deposit of $42,500,000 principal amount of 6 per cent debentures, due July 1, 1953, of United Gas Public Service Company.

Carloadings Show Substantial Gain In July 15 Week

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended July 15 were 648,206, an increase of 108,983 over the preceding week and 144,445 above the corresponding week in 1932.

Today's report showed the largest loadings of any week so far this year and reduced to 109,783 cars the decrease from the corresponding week in 1931.

Loadings of all commodities showed increases over the preceding week and all except livestock showed increases over the corresponding week last year.

Miscellaneous freight loaded was 239,165 cars, an increase of 39,126 over the preceding week and 55,446 over 1932; less than carlot merchandise 170,666, increase 24,335 and 3731; grain and grain products 51,389, increase 6449 and 9162; forest products 28,075, increase 6635 over the preceding week, 13,145 over 1932, and 333 over 1931; ore 23,620, increase 7262 and 17,081; coal 113,438, increase 23,056 over the preceding week, 43,224 over 1932, and 4466 over 1931; coke 6316, increase 66 over the preceding week, 3737 over last year and 1768 over 1931; livestock 15,537, an increase of 2054 over the preceding week, but 1081 below last year.

Three Nations Have Lively Competition For Russia's Trade

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—A three-nation contest for up to a billion dollars worth of sales to Soviet Russia finds the United States attempting to finish the necessary negotiations before Great Britain or France.

The problem is, primarily, one of credit. It is said here that the winner in the contest will be the nation that offers the best terms.

Russia wants immediately to buy around $100,000,000 worth of cotton, sugar and metals other than iron. She must, however, arrange credit; if she can get enough, her purchases may reach $1,000,000,000.

The negotiations here are being carried on in various quarters, among them the agricultural adjustment administration, which handles the exportation of farm surpluses. It was said at that administration that "possibly" some Russian deals were being discussed but none could be disclosed yet.

Soviet representatives, through their trading agency, Amtorg, are keeping in close touch with the Reconstruction Corporation, which supplied the $5,000,000 already being used to sell cotton to Russia on credit. If terms are agreed upon, the corporation will be asked to supply the new funds.

July Lumber Orders Fall Below Output

WASHINGTON, July 22—Lumber orders at mills for week ended July 15 fell below production for the first time since July of last year, according to National Lumber Manufacturers Association, which attributed the fall as probably due in part to curtailment possibilities and anticipated higher manufacturing costs under pending lumber code.

The drop in orders, which are now about the same in volume as during April of this year, may signify a decline in speculative buying, the report stated.

Production during the week of July 15 was 205,945,000 feet, shipments 219,280,000 feet and orders 187,011,000 feet. All regions showed a substantial gain of orders, shipments and production over the same week in 1932. Unfilled orders at the mills were slightly lower than the previous week, but were 87 per cent higher than for the July 15 week of last year.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Income Rises

NEW YORK, July 22—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net income of $23,277 after taxes, depreciation and charges, equal, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred, to less than 1 cent a common share on 197,500 no-par shares of common outstanding at the close of 1932. This compares with net loss of $128,256 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $82,873 in the June quarter of 1932.

Net sales for the quarter ended June 30, last, were $674,736, compared with $702,614 in the like period of the preceding year.

For the six months ended June 30, 1933, net loss was $104,979 after taxes and charges, compared with a net loss of $230,619 in the like six months of the previous year.

June Zinc Output

NEW YORK, July 22—World zinc production in June totaled 85,575 short tons, compared with 85,693 in May and 70,306 in June, 1932, according to American Bureau of Metal Statistics. United States production in June was 24,027 short tons, compared with 21,730 in May.

'Katanga' Copper Shows Profit For 12 Months' Period

World's Largest Producer Makes Gain With Metal at 5½c a Pound

LONDON, July 22—Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga was again the world's largest producer of copper in 1932, and though its output for the full year was only about 30 per cent of capacity, and every cent of its expenses was paid in currency on the gold basis, it made an operating profit of $1,081,641.

Production was 54,000 metric tons of copper. This was strictly in accordance with the curtailment arrangement, being at the rate of 82,000 tons annually the first four, and 40,000 tons the closing eight months of the year.

Operating Results Compared

Operating results are here compared with those of the preceding year.

	1932	1931
Production (lbs)	119,048,400	264,552,000
Profit (Belg fr)	39,309,713	163,407,836
Gold value of franc	2.77c	2.77c
Profit (gold basis)	+$1,081,641	$4,526,389
Tons ore mined	720,000	1,336,400
Ores and metals in hand (values in Belg fr)	455,636,079	615,941,189

The considerable indicated reduction in the stock of ores and metals on hand is in large part owing to their having been written down till their book value is now less than their market value. Last year 24,633,841 francs was written off, and the year before 48,740,648 francs.

Gross Profit Shown

Gross profit figure of 39,309,713 francs includes a sum of 14,866,016 francs, hitherto set aside to reserve, but no longer required. The company has demonstrated it can make a profit on 5½-cent copper.

From April 1, this year, production was increased from the rate of 40,000 tons annually to 56,000 tons, and the report says, "our rate of output will henceforth be determined in relation to the activity reigning on the copper market."

The extent to which curtailments has affected the Katanga district is indicated by the reductions in the numbers of employees. When 1932 ended Union Miniere was employing 505 Europeans and 4300 natives, compared with 2271 and 17,000 respectively in 1929.

Development work resulted in the ore reserves being slightly increased last year. A new mine has been prepared for production, the Changulowe, and a railway branch of about 12 miles length extended to serve it.

Cobalt-Tin-Radium-Gold

The cobalt and radium plants continued in operation, output being reduced in accordance with the decreased volume of demand. Tin production was resumed. Two small gold deposits were opened up, and it is learned that shipments of gold to Europe for refining are now being made.

At Qolen, Belgium, the company's refinery continued to operate "at a satisfactory level," and realized a large profit. After paying 15 per cent in dividends and charging 28,000,000 francs to depreciation, it was able to carry forward 20,000,000 francs.

The German copper and brass manufacturing company in which Union Miniere owns a large interest, Hirsch Kupfer und Messingwerke, was completely reorganized. Union Miniere has a long-term contract to supply a substantial portion of this company's copper requirements.

It is evident that the management has handled the affairs of Union Miniere during the depression with great skill. The extraordinary expenses entailed by curtailment, stated to have been 39,810,529 francs, have been paid, and the company's current liabilities are only about one-third the amount of its current assets.

Tide Water Associated Oil Earns 7c a Share

NEW YORK, July 22—Reports of Tide Water Associated Oil Company and subsidiaries for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, shows net profit of $1,413,082, after taxes, interest, depreciation, depletion, minority interest and other charges, equivalent, after dividend requirements on 6 per cent preferred stock to 7 cents a share on 5,610,311 no-par shares of common stock. This compares with net loss of $1,238,728 in the preceding quarter and net profit of $1,572,097, or 10 cents a share, on common in the June quarter of the previous year. Dividends on preferred were omitted in March this year.

For the six months ended June 30, 1933, net profit was $174,355, after charges and taxes, equal to 26 cents a share on 666,524 shares (par $100) of 6 per cent preferred stock. This compares with $2,099,700, equivalent, after dividend requirements on 6 per cent preferred stock, to 1 cent a share on 5,610,311 common shares, in the first half of 1932.

Youngstown Scrap Prices Are Advanced $1 a Ton

YOUNGSTOWN, July 22—Iron and steel scrap prices in the Youngstown district have again advanced as steel producers have increased shipments to meet the higher steel melting rate. District mills are averaging 67 per cent of capacity.

Heavy melting steel scrap increased $1 a ton to a $13.40-$14 range, the highest in more than three years, and other grades also gained. The upswing follows a $1 advance in all grades a week ago.

Bond Retirement Plan

WASHINGTON, July 22—Incident to retirement of $3,000,000 of its Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway Company first mortgage consolidated 5 per cent bonds, due Oct. 1, 1933, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad requested I. C. C. approval to offer holders a payment of 40 per cent in cash and issue its 3-year 5½ per cent notes for the remaining 60 per cent.

Flood of Reports in Week Testify to Better Business

Employment and Pay Rolls Still Advancing, Says Review—Vigorous Industrial Upturn Continues —Orders Flow In—Retail Sales Gain

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 22—Another flood of reports, testifying to the continued betterment in general business and the extension of productive operations into the usual holiday season, is the basis of a survey made by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., of business conditions for the past week. Substantial additions still are being made to employment and pay rolls, and thus far nothing has developed to bolster the view of a lull in activity during the balance of the summer, as the flow of orders and inquiries is reported to be quickening rather than diminishing, buyers being pressed to action by the broadening sweep of rising markets. Many of the latter have been provided an additional element of strength by the adoption of the industrial code, the approval of which will establish minimum wages and maximum working hours, thus excluding the possibility of any weakening of the firm position held, says the review. The technical reaction in commodity and security markets is viewed as a temporary relaxation of speculative enthusiasm, which in this agency's opinion merely has paused to gather strength for a fresh revival.

The usual seasonal recession in most industrial divisions at this time of the year has been replaced by increased activity, with the expansion in many directions continuing with a vigor for which no parallel can be found, even by tracing the records back for 20 years, says the review. Production in some of the basic industries already has passed the comparative peaks of 1932 and 1931, and are well on to the 1930 levels. In the textile division, for instance, orders are exceeding the high record established in the fall of 1929, while steel operations have reached the 1930 level.

The output of shoes, hardware, glass, furniture, paints, plant equipment, electrical supplies, and metal goods is forging ahead. The survey adds that the excess of orders and shipments of lumber over production capacity provides outstanding proof of the recuperatie power of an industry in three short months, after slumping to the lowest state of inactivity on record.

Motor Demand Still Good

The production of automobiles gives no indication of a summer recession, although the period of seasonal quietude has been passed by nearly two months, the review continues. Dealers' demands for shipment continue insistent, as cars in their hands are the fewest in the last two years, and the peak of sales to consumers is not expected to be reached until late in the fall, after crop returns will have placed more money in the hands of farmers.

Retail sales have continued steadily upward, with new records for the current season being made in agricultural districts where early crops have been marketed, the report continues. In fact, buying appears to be increasing more rapidly than it decreased during some stages of the period of economic readjustment, with the peak of the movement becoming removed farther each week. In some districts, retail sales are making the best comparative showing in three years.

Inventories Inadequate

It now appears that the anticipatory accumulations of inventories in some distributive channels even may prove inadequate, as soon as the full force of the increased agricultural spending will have been felt, accompanied by the higher wages and rapid widening of employment, which will be necessary for the application of the various codes sponsored by the Government, the agency continues. Besides, it feels that the renewal of dividend payments on corporate stocks will contribute no insignificant sum-total to available purchasing power within the next few months.

The first recession in 17 weeks has appeared in the Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, due to a minor lessening in steel mill activity and a slight drop in car loadings, but still is 57.2 per cent above the all-time low of last March, and 40.4 per cent over the figure for the corresponding week in 1932.

Retail prices, which until a week or two ago had been slow to follow the higher trend of wholesale quotations, now are beginning to move ahead rapidly in all parts of the country, says the trade review. Thus far, consumers have offered little resistance to the revised price tags, but some concern is felt regarding its continuance, as the Administration's program to give increased purchasing power to wage and salary earners has been achieved in only fractional ratio to advancing merchandise costs. However, Dun & Bradstreet is of the opinion that the momentum of the current buying wave hardly will have reached its ebb before the full effects of the adoption of the various trade codes will begin to exert their sustaining support.

The World's Business

That Gold Market

A market letter thus pleads for the establishment of a free gold market: "If a free gold market were established, we believe that the United States Treasury and the Federal Reserve Banks would witness a return flow of hoarded gold and scrap gold to augment the credit base. It will be recalled that India shipped hundreds of millions of gold to London, following Great Britain's departure from the gold standard and the establishment in London of a free gold market." The assumption here is that metal is being held at the mines, as well as in private hoards, in defiance of the antihoarding proclamation, because only $20.67 an ounce, the fixed price offered by the Treasury, can be obtained for it, when the true price, if the metal could be traded in, would be around $30 an ounce.

* * *

Speculation

The continued break in security and commodity markets has revived the talk of more regulation. Under the Glass Banking Act, Federal Reserve money is kept away from the speculators. More suggestions are now forthcoming. They center on margin trading. Margin trading in respect of the titles to industrial property may be merely another form of installment buying of property itself. A person wants some stock, has not enough money to buy it, so ekes out his "margin" with a loan from his banker or broker—perhaps up to 70 per cent of the total money required. But, again, margin buying may be altogether different. It may be gambling pure and simple. The stock may be held not as an investment, but for a rise, and then sold. The "possessor" during that time will not have seen his possession at all. It is this kind of margin trading that the reformers are trying to get at. If they are successful, they will probably destroy the other kind. The present Administration, however, would not be perturbed by this result. Success of its plans demands an ordered economy, and any spot upon that economy which shows a hectic flush must be toned down, and, if it will not be toned down, rubbed out altogether.

* * *

Trimming Excesses

Senator Elmer Thomas has now given out the full text of his suggestions for market reform. He would limit variations in prices to a narrow range every day. First reports sounded as if he meant only to limit losses. That would, of course, have meant almost a government-guaranteed bull market. His move to restrict rises as well as falls is more consistent. The only argument in favor of it is that as soon as you begin to dictate *any* prices, you are irresistibly drawn along a course leading to the dictation of *all* prices.

* * *

Credit Expansion

It will be recalled that one feature of the Inflation Act was the purchase by the Federal Reserve authorities of $3,000,000,000 of government bonds. The theory behind such purchases is this: When the Federal Reserve System buys a bond, it releases that much new money to the seller, which is generally a bank. The bank then has more money in its reserves, and it can be more liberal in lending money to commercial borrowers. The use of the extra funds will buy goods and thus put up prices. In this hope the Federal Reserve on May 17 began its bond purchases under the new authorization. It already had $1,837,000,000 in its portfolio. It began by buying $25,000,000 more every week. The total climbed to $2,007,000,000. At this amount, reached several weeks ago, the Federal Reserve stepped down its buying, and, according to yesterday's report, the total stands at only $2,017,000,000. Only just over $150,000,000 of a possible $3,000,000,000, in other words, has been bought. The Federal Reserve has curbed its buying because, in the words of one commentator, it was rather a "futile form of lily-gilding." Money was being used without help from the Federal Reserve. Prices were actually skyrocketing without any reference to the Federal Reserve. In any case, the Federal Reserve has been buying government bonds with one hand and selling commercial bills with the other. The result has been a net decline in Federal Reserve credit available to the bands, not an advance. This week the decline amounts to $34,000,000, and, as compared with a year ago, $242,000,000.

* * *

Rail Equipment Business

Although a very large increase in railroad earnings is likely for the rest of the year, in some cases, tripling or quadrupling those of last year, most of these earnings will probably go into the coffers of the R. F. C. or of the railroad equipment makers. The latter have had a thin time of it in recent years. During the depression the roads cut their maintenance charges sharply. But many of the freight cars which have been standing idle for such a long period will never see active service again, and with the resumption of business, the roads will have to make up maintenance and buy new rolling stock. The first beneficiaries will be the companies doing a freight car repair business, then those building new freight cars, then those building locomotives, and then companies which turn out signaling and switching equipment.

H. B. E.

Grain Pit Sees One of Sharpest Drops in History

Wheat Futures in 2 Days Fall 27c a Bushel—Crop News Bullish

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 22—History was made in the grain trade at Chicago the past week declines in prices on Wednesday and Friday due to tremendous profit-taking and later to liquidating sales causing the biggest drop in prices that has been witnessed in many years.

In two days the market declined 29 cents for futures at Chicago and what was being hailed as the greatest step toward ultimate business recovery through the increased buying power given the farmers was changed quickly into a rout for the bulls, many of whom had pyramided their earlier lines into a top-heavy speculative structure which needed only a favorable time for it to topple over.

Says Washington to Blame

Apparently Washington was in part to blame for the recession, although it is probably the truth that no one foresaw how drastic the decline would be once the selling started. Washington intimations that the advance had been too rapid and that it was interfering with the plans for putting into effect the allotment proposition, with its attendant reduction in acreage, checked buying, and later the action of the banks affecting the security markets unsettled the market. Heavy selling of lines held by some of the professional operators swamped the general demand, which had been gradually dwindling for several days.

Investors large and small the last few weeks have been buying wheat and other grains as well as other commodities on the theory that the inflation program of the Government will eventually make commodity ownership profitable. With the cheapening of the dollar it was expected commodities would continue to rise. As a matter of fact, this has been the case.

In the instance of commodities that are traded in extensively on the exchanges, one point was overlooked, apparently, and that was that the markets could get temporarily overbought regardless of what the ultimate outcome of the inflation plans would be.

Fundamentals Still Good

With shorts largely eliminated and the country selling old and new wheat in a large volume causing persistent and heavy hedging pressure, the market finally reached a point where the buying demand slowed up and was over matched by the selling. Stop loss orders being uncovered the drop became precipitate.

In the opinion of most conservative houses the fundamental conditions in the wheat trade are still bullish. Since the first of July there has been further deterioration in the spring wheat crop which was radically reduced in June. With the total production of all grains 1,400,000,000 bushels or more smaller than in 1932, it is believed that actual conditions will result in higher prices. At the end of the week the market was unsettled and much will depend on the action of other markets.

Rains in the Northwest and Canada have not given any general relief and the outlook is poor in many sections of the spring wheat territory.

The cash demand for wheat outside of the terminals is said to be good, but mills are normally well supplied with wheat and the decline in wheat prices has unsettled and slowed up flour buying.

Strong Tone Abroad

Foreign developments in the wheat situation have been notable for a relatively strong tone at Liverpool during the period of our recent decline. Canadian markets for wheat were weak but did not drop as much as Chicago.

In coarse grains there were violent fluctuations climaxed by a precipitate decline coincident with the break in wheat, the losses being the greatest in rye which has been the strongest grain at times recently. Both Winnipeg and Chicago rye prices have dropped sensationally, following radical upturns.

In all grains the crop news is bullish, while the present cash grain situation is rather bearish, owing to abundant supplies and a lack of active cash demand.

The grain situation as a whole is decidedly unusual, the trade being faced with the poorest crop in a generation, both singly and as a whole, with the exception of corn in which there was a partial failure in 1930. Moreover, the inflation program is still in prospect. Once the technical position of the grain markets are corrected, the prevailing opinion of conservative traders is that the markets will resume an upward course but on a more orderly basis.

Hudson & Manhattan Net

Hudson & Manhattan Railroad reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, net income of $72,974 ater taxes and charges, equal to $1.39 a share on the 52,429 shares of 5 per cent preferred, compared with net income in the first six months of 1932 of $517,378, equal, after dividend requirements of the preferred, to 96 cents a share on the 399,953 shares of common.

W. B. Badger & Company
•
Commercial Furniture
•
32 Franklin Street, Boston

Forecasts Rise In Motor Fuel Demand

New York, July 22

AN increase of 2.9 per cent in motor fuel demand in the final six months of this year over last year is forecast by the statistical sub-committee of the American Petroleum Institute. Inventories of motor fuel Dec. 31 should not exceed 46,300,000 barrels, or 7,305,000 less than on that date last year, the committee states.

The daily average requirement for domestic crude oil is estimated at 2,362,000 barrels for the six months.

Employment And Pay Rolls Going Up in Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., July 22—Employment and pay rolls in practically all industries and localities of Wisconsin are continuing their upward trend of one and two months ago, the State Industrial Commission reported yesterday.

From May 15 to June 15, its monthly report, disclosed, factory employment in Wisconsin rose 11.7 per cent while corresponding pay rolls increased 19.5 per cent. Factory employment and pay rolls have now increased for three successive months from the low points of March, 1933.

"It is important to realize," said the report, "that better than seasonal improvement in industry has been made since last spring."

Employment and pay rolls were both notably better in June than in June of last year, the current index of employment having been 69.5 as compared with 62.4 for the same month in 1932 and the index of factory pay rolls was 48.5 against 32.7.

In Milwaukee a group of 408 identical factories reported 44,688 employees on June 15 as compared with 40,409 on May 16, while the average weekly wage amounted to $18.39 compared to $17.44 for the presiding month.

For the state as a whole, factory workers increased their per capita weekly earnings from $13.24 in March to $15.84 in June, as compared with $14.62 in June.

Cotton Spinning In United States At New High in June

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP) — United States cotton spinning operators reached a new high record of activity during June.

They operated at 129.1 per cent of their capacity on a single shift basis. This was a sharp advance over activity in May which was at 112.3 per cent of capacity.

June's activity was more than twice that of the same 30-day period in 1932, according to the monthly report of the Census Bureau today.

Activity in June, 1932, was 57.6 per cent of capacity.

Based on an activity of 8.96 hours per day the average number of spindles operated during June was 39,917,475. Many of the mills ran at capacity around the clock with 25,540,504 spindles active during the month. These set up a new record by operating an aggregate of 9,299,175,026 spindle hours during the month or 301 hours average for each spindle in place.

Cotton growing states showed the most activity. They had 19,076,226 spindles in place of which 17,593,128 were active during the month, whirling an aggregate of 7,046,939,942 spindle hours or an average of 369 hours for each spindle in place.

Consolidated Textile Gains

Consolidated Textile Corporation reports for six months ended July 1, 1933, a consolidated profit of $252,491 after expenses but before depreciation and interest charges. After all charges net loss was $142,900, which included $286,029 interest on the 7 per cent notes and the 8 per cent first mortgage bonds, none of which has been paid. This compares with net loss of $668,022 after charges, including interest accrued but not paid, in six months ended July 2, 1932.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 5340

Established 1910
Percy G. Crocker & Co.
Member Boston Stock Exchange
Investment orders executed in all markets.
33 CONGRESS STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

Build your Factory on a Foundation of concrete Facts—

River navigable 86 miles inland.
Direct contact with docks.
Cheap transport by water, road and rail.
Connection with huge canal system.
Cheap electricity, coal and oil.
Low rates.
Specially low assessment.
Good working conditions.

Write for book to SEVERN VALLEY
Build in the Severn Valley, the main artery from the heart of the thriving Industrial Midlands.
RIVER SEVERN DEVELOPMENT ASSN.
16 Bridge St., Broad St., Birmingham, Eng.

Lambs Gain But Hogs Decline In Livestock Mart

Smaller Supplies Factor—Better Grade Cattle Are Higher

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 22—Smaller supplies gave livestock markets an improved undertone this week, lambs closing sharply higher than a week ago while better grades of cattle also advanced although plain offerings eased off, while hogs lost the early advance to close steady, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Shippers were active buyers of grain fed steers and yearlings and prices were boosted 25-40 cents on medium and heavyweight beeves, while yearlings and light steers ruled strong to 25 cents up. Weighty steers topped at $7.50, light steers $7.40 and long yearlings $7.25 with bulk of the crop at $5.50-$7.

Yearling heifers ruled weak, the best selling at $6.40 and the bulk at $6 downward. Grainfed cows, selling at $4 upward, held a firm basis, but grassy kinds at $3.50 downward sold weak to 25 cents lower. Sausage bulls lost 25-40 cents, weighty offerings topping at $3.60 late.

Hogs advanced 25 cents early in the week but the gain was wiped out later, closing prices being about in line with a week ago. The fresh pork market carried strength but the lard market, after going to new high price ground Tuesday, slumped sharply at the close. Hog supplies were smaller than last week.

Fat lambs advanced nearly every day this week, closing generally 75 cents higher than a week ago. Range lambs topped at $8.75 late and natives made $8.60, bulk going at $8.25-$8.50. The first Washingtons of the season arrived this week, and there were many of them during the four days, Idahos also showing up in larger numbers than any time previous.

Canadian Drought Damage Is Serious

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 22—"In the Prairie Provinces recent showers and cooler weather have been beneficial to the crops, but rains and more favorable growing weather are required until the harvest, to prevent further deterioration," says the Bank of Montreal in its current crop report. "Drought damage in the southern and central areas of all three provinces is serious and a below-average crop is indicated, with a shortage of feed in a number of districts.

"In Quebec weather conditions in the past week have been favorable to the growth of all crops, but hay, now being garnered, will give an under-average yield. In Ontario crops affected by heat and drought have been benefited to some extent by spasmodic rains, but yields will be below earlier expectations. In the Maritime Provinces growing conditions have improved and crops generally are doing well. In British Columbia crops are making good progress."

Atlantic Refining Report

PHILADELPHIA, July 22—Preliminary report of the Atlantic Refining Company for the six months ended June 30 shows loss, including $1,320,000 profit from sale of interest in Union Atlantic Company, of $1,002,000 after interest, depreciation, depletion, taxes and after deducting $901,000 inventory adjustment. In the first half of 1932 net was $3,185,000 after taxes, or $1.18 a share (par $25) on 2,695,642 shares.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 21

The Editor's Puzzle

122.

"I [don't] [ever] intend to go there again," said the boy, [unless] [asked] to."

"Farm work may be [all] right for some, but the work [assigned to] [him] was [about] the hardest I [ever] [did] [had to do]. I [only] [went] [home] to earn [a little bit of] pin money, and have a vacation besides; [at the same time,] but [they] barely [gave me] time to eat and sleep."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Book Reviews and Literary News

In the Latin Tradition

The Spirit of France, by Paul Cohen-Portheim. Translated by Alan Harris. London: Duckworth. 8s. 6d. New York: Dutton. $3.

A BRILLIANT book, as might have been expected from the author of "England, the Unknown Isle." There are pages which cannot be read without a clearer understanding of what France stands for in the modern world.

At the beginning there is a protest against the habit of basing judgments on superficialities, which are not even the superficialities of today but those of yesterday. Thus the French idea of Germany, until a few years ago, was that of romanticism while France still means for many people the gay Paris of the Second Empire, and England the England of Queen Victoria.

Despite French historians, such as Camille Jullian, who strive to find a pre-Roman France, the author is probably correct in insisting that France, far more than Italy, was made by Rome, and is the true inheritor of the Latin tradition. Rome not only brought conceptions of law and order, of the state and of the army; Rome not only made roads and bridges and built towns; Rome not only introduced commerce and logical language; it also stamped its character and its philosophy on France.

So he argues that, as for the Greeks and Romans, man is the measure of all things, in sharp contrast with soulless nature, so France has best caught what has become the distinguishing mark of European civilization. It values clearness above depth; it studies right proportions in everything. "The Frenchman thinks clearly and logically, but seldom deeply; everything vague, nebulous, half-baked is alien and unsympathetic to him. . . . He is no dreamer, he is not given to overcurious speculation, but neither is he a man of restless activity; he stands for cheerful enjoyment of life, for moderation in both work and pleasure. . . . No nation contains more wise people, if contentment be wisdom."

Mr. Cohen-Portheim takes us through Gothic France, through the Grand Siècle, through the Fêtes Galantes which followed; he shows the influence of Voltaire and of Rousseau; he computes the results of the Revolution; with shrewdness and subtlety he traces the development of the France we know, explaining just why France developed as it did, and the effects of that development on France and on Europe today. Curiously, Notre-Dame, in the very center of Paris, is less truly French than Versailles. It represents the common legacy of Christendom; it is German as well as French. Whereas Versailles is truly representative of the classical qualities of France.

The author pleads for a united Europe, arguing that only a united Europe can continue to exist on equal terms with the other world powers. But this demands a European ideal, which can come only from the coöperation of all European nations, but especially of France and Germany. Now while Paris is the intellectual capital not only of the Latin but of the Slav races, its relations with the Teutonic kernel of Europe were interrupted by the war and have not been resumed. The hostility of these two countries, if continued, will lead to their mutual destruction, Mr. Cohen-Portheim says.

Happily he sees signs that France is no longer exclusively national but is becoming super-national. It has been subjected to foreign influences and has absorbed them all. It is its business to fuse these foreign elements; to give them form, clarity, and outline—in the words of André Gide, to become the drawing-master of Europe.

In its literature of the present day there is a moral and political significance. Its literary leaders seek to make the world better—not as preachers but as artists. They have a European outlook. The actual content of their work makes them not only French but European writers—though they preserve the sharp style which is characteristically French.

The new feeling that is prevailing in the world comes from France—simplicity of form, absence of ornament, efficiency with a grace and gayety which Paris alone can give. It is a feeling which is to be found in all the arts. The author has many cogent remarks to make on these tendencies, in which he sees that the vocation of French genius is now to give form and expression to the content of intellectual Europe—to guide Europe to an ideal which shall not be bounded by nationalities. There will be a hard struggle, but he believes that there will emerge a European genius, the product of the joint efforts of all nations, and that France will help to shape it.

S. H.

Glamour of a Lost Cause

The White Armies of Russia, by George Stewart. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4 net.

THOUGH the Russian civil war—which raged, in one form or another, from the moment the Bolsheviki seized power in November, 1917, until the collapse of the Crimean régime of Gen. Baron Peter Wrangel, last of the White leaders, three years later—was a most significant event in national history, besides being rich in dramatic and tragic episodes, its details are little known abroad. Mr. Stewart has performed a valuable service in assembling the scattered threads of the various anti-Bolshevik movements and weaving them into a coherent pattern of narrative.

The author displays a logical sense of proportion in devoting the major share of his attention to the two more formidable White movements, headed by Admiral Kolchak in Siberia and General Denikin in South Russia, giving shorter accounts of the minor "sideshows" in Archangel and in northwest Russia. He gives vivid characterizations of the outstanding White leaders and is accurate in his general reasons for their downfall.

Civil war, except perhaps in China, is never a mild affair, and the Russian internal conflict was waged with extreme ferocity, as a result of several causes, the brutalization that had set in as a natural result of the World War, the tradition of administrative ruthlessness, and the bitter social passions that were kindled by the Bolshevik Revolution and the efforts to upset it. Mr. Stewart does not spare his colors in depicting the ravages of the struggle; and perhaps the dominant impression that remains with the reader is one of boundless suffering of the masses of the population. The author sketches the fate of the Whites after the period of actual conflict and indicates the main groupings among the émigrés now living outside of Russia.

Unfortunately, the work is not always so accurate as the extensive bibliography of works in Russian and in other languages would seem to require. There is some carelessness in the writing of proper names. So the German statesman Dr. Karl Helfferich appears as Hefferich; the Soviet cavalry leader Zhloba as Zhoba, the Ukrainian towns of Berditchev and Zhitomir as Bardischev and Chelomir.

More serious perhaps are some of the errors of fact. Mr. Stewart speaks on page 372 of "the insubordination of the Red general Tukhachevsky, who led his army westward toward Lvov instead of joining with Budenny in encircling Warsaw." The real facts of this episode in the Soviet-Polish War were precisely the reverse; it was Budenny who struck for Lvov, while Tukhachevsky led the drive on Warsaw. On pp. 30-31 the author mixes up two very different events—the withdrawal of the Russian Army from the Caucasus, and the much later defeat of the North Caucasian Red Army, which was stricken with typhus in the Astrakhan steppes. Order No. 1 was not promulgated by Kerensky, as the author implies, but by the Petrograd Soviet. The Left Socialist-Revolutionary leaders Kamkov and Marie Spiridonova were not executed at the time of the unsuccessful uprising in July, nor does the author have any visible warrant for stating that 70,000 persons were "officially executed" by the Cheka in 1918 and 1919. Whether one credits the official figures on this delicate subject or not, they do not concede more than a fraction of such a number.

Certain slips are inevitable in describing a period of confused upheaval in which the memoirs of eyewitnesses and participants are often conflicting and inaccurate. In the main, Mr. Stewart gives a correct, full and sometimes even exhaustive record of the forlorn campaigns of the White armies. Lost causes often acquire a certain amount of glamour. The sentimental associations in America are largely with the South; and in England, with the Jacobites. There is an element of old-fashioned picturesqueness about the Caucasian tribesmen and Cossack lancers who filled the ranks of Denikin's army. And, while the White cause, seen in retrospect today, is in the full sense of the word a lost cause, although all its campaigns ended in disorderly and pathetic rout, there are striking and heroic incidents in Russia's civil war, such as the "ice march" of the Volunteer Army in 1918, and the remarkable achievements of the Czech Legionaries who mastered a stretch of railroad thousands of miles in length. The story of the Russian civil war is well worth writing, and Mr. Stewart has given us the White side of the conflict with fullness of detail and abundance of pictorial color.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.

Humanitarian Whittier

Quaker Militant, John Greenleaf Whittier, by Albert Mordell. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.50.

ALBERT MORDELL'S portrait of John Greenleaf Whittier in "Quaker Militant" is something notably different from the conventional figure drawn by earlier biographers. Its newness is derived from two circumstances: one, that Mr. Mordell has utilized material found in hitherto unused letters, uncollected editorials, and unknown poems; the other, that he has examined his material in the light of what he terms "psychoanalytic and economic interpretations now accepted by various schools of modern criticism." The result of his research and his method of interpretation is to reveal a militant and radical agitator, and the vain philanderer, who became in his late years the reactionary and religionist, the harmless, genial poet of the people that everybody recognizes.

To quote from Mr. Mordell's introduction: "One of the truly heroic radical American writers on the cause of human freedom, the first of our great poets to sacrifice a glorious future by casting in his lot with the hated abolitionists, has become the favorite only of sentimentalists, school-children, and the respectable middle-class. A 30-year-old reputation which he acquired as one of the few social propagandists of American literature disappeared in the doubtful glory that finally surrounded him because of his later and more popular poems of farm life and ballads of New England history."

Mr. Mordell has sought to restore his poet to what in his estimation is Whittier's real glory—that of "a trumpeter of humanitarian causes."

* * *

For this reason more space in the present biography is devoted to Whittier as a champion of liberty and as a politician, than to the lyrist and the balladist. Nevertheless the latter phase of Whittier's work cannot be neglected, and Mr. Mordell emphasizes Whittier's important position in the history of American literature as a pioneer in the production of regional poetry. From the very beginning Whittier wrote about New England scenes and legends and was the first American writer of consequence (the qualifying phrase should be noted) to break away from English literary influences. This significant contribution to the development of American letters must not be forgotten, and Mr. Mordell never does forget it even in his preoccupation with the more militant aspects of Whittier's work.

In tracing the poet's career as a propagandist and a prophet, Mr. Mordell has told in detail of Whittier's connection with various anti-slavery papers, his labors for the abolitionist societies, and his letters, editorials, and poems against slavery and in behalf of free speech. John Milton influenced Whittier more than any other writer, and it was Milton's prose works, his pamphlets on civil and religious liberty rather than "Paradise Lost," that Whittier rated as the greatest product of Milton's genius. Like Milton, Whittier not only wrote aggressively about the most controversial topics of his time, but he also threw himself into public life. Though he held political office only once, that as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, he took an active part in choosing candidates and campaigning for them, and in attacking political leaders who were opposed or lukewarm. It was he who thought of Charles Sumner as a candidate for Senator on a coalition ticket of Democrats and Free-Soilers, and he was one of the first to take action in forming the new Republican Party.

* * *

A new departure in Mr. Mordell's book is the attention paid to Whittier's prose writings, and in particular the praise accorded to his novel, "Margaret Smith's Journal," which "not inferior in its beauty and simplicity of style or in interest to some of Hawthorne's stories, is one of the best accounts of colonial life, and captures the spirit of the times with amazing fidelity."

Mr. Mordell, though not entirely sympathetic and far from being eulogistic in dealing with Whittier's personality, places him upon a higher plane than the other New England poets of the Golden Age because he was not only poet but prophet.

W. K. R.

One of the Shakespeareans

Edmund Kean, by Harold Newcomb Hillebrand. New York: Columbia University Press. $5.

WHEN Edmund Kean tossed aside the traditional ways of acting Shylock on that January night in 1814, he made a new tradition. For that is all that the innovators ever do—discard the moribund elements in favor of fresh symbols with life in them. Kean, unknown provincial actor, took the plunge on his début at Drury Lane and substituted for the red wig that Macklin had worn to all London's acclaim, a black wig that was to denote the Jew a tragic character, instead of something laughable, to be baited.

Lines that had lost their meaning through conventional repetition took on a thrilling new human meaning in Kean's intensified impersonation. "alive with energy, alive in every muscle, glance and intonation. The arms and hands were eloquent, the whole face spoke before the words were uttered, the eyes . . . darted intelligence."

* * *

Although Drury Lane was hardly a quarter full that night, Kean's success was complete. The audience simply whooped for joy. Oxberry marveled how so few spectators "could kick up such a row." Next day Hazlitt, who liked to see Shakespeare acted passionately rather than "correctly," acclaimed Kean with: "For voice, eye, action and expression, no actor has come out for many years—at all equal to him."

* * *

All of this Mr. Hillebrand sets forth in lively fashion in the scholarly book on Kean that has long been needed. How the actor went on to greater honors, in the parts of Richard III, Hamlet and Lear, and by his genius conquered the prejudices that had preceded him to America, how he declined in favor because of his dissipations and quarrelsomeness, is chronicled in careful detail, with many sidelights in the form of letters and quotations from contemporary accounts.

Mr. Hillebrand has been at large pains to clear up obscure points, such as the legend that Kean was a failure when he acted in Guernsey. The fact would seem that Kean was a failure so long as he husbanded his powers. He must have been one of the great actors of all times to have been able to move Byron as he did, and to set for Hazlitt a new standard of the actor's art. The book is in 387 pages, is carefully indexed, and is illustrated.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Unprepared

A BOOKMAN, going a journeying, obviously should carry books . . . We have always been in the habit of doing so . . . But the truth—which we have tried to conceal even from ourself—is that we don't read the books we carry . . . We cannot read at table, and we cannot read in a hotel room . . . For us, the only thing to do in a hotel room is to get out of it . . . Perhaps it's the furniture, or the Art . . . So when we left on our latest journey, we took our head out of the sand and put no books in our bag at all . . . Except a couple for our traveling companions (which they took home to read).

Besides, we've been on a strike this summer . . . Having no time to spare in winter, we ordinarily devote our summers to the Pursuit of Culture . . . Last year we had an orgy of Russian history and literature . . . The year before it was Art . . . But this summer has been more like winter, what with circus-opera and the hot-weather theater . . . We like the summer theater, but it's more strenuous than the regular season; instead of a few minutes in the subway, you must travel hundreds of miles in motor cars (other people's motor cars) . . . And if you journey to New York, naturally you go to the theater . . . So it looks as if the year's low descending calendar would see nothing added to our store of Learning.

* * *

We want to make it clear that when we go to open-air opera and summer theaters and Broadway playhouses, we are working — our colleagues to the contrary notwithstanding . . . Still, traveling by motor is not without its relaxations and excitements . . . And we motored (by invitation) to New York . . . The principal excitement was encountered in Bridgeport, a city, port of entry and one of the capitals of Fairfield Co., Conn.; it is on a small inlet of Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Pequonnock River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, 57 miles NE of New York, and has a safe harbor for small vessels and a soldiers' and sailors' monument and extensive manufactures of carriages, locomobiles, sewing machines, hardware, machinery, hats, corsets, ammunition or projectiles, firearms, woolen goods, plush, aluminum, bronze, brass and heavy forgings, etc. . . . It has also, though Lippincott omits to say so, a traffic officer who is a slave to duty, and who has the disconcerting habit of trailing about the city disguised as a workman.

It was in this Seat of Industry that we were arrested . . . Ezra is really a very careful driver, but he had become a little impatient with an innocent-looking small truck which he had tried in vain to pass . . . When he finally pulled up abreast of it he was stopped by a gesture from a brawny arm, and only then noticed that the truck bore on its side the legend, "Police Department" . . . "You're under arrest for violation of traffic rules," said an awful voice; "follow me to the station" . . . Solemn procession . . . The station proved to be a sort of garage . . . To the awful voice and the brawny arm were added a huge body and an imposing presence . . . We cowered in the car . . . But Ezra is an attorney-at-law, bold and subtle . . . After a bit we saw the officer smile, and we breathed again . . . Then we heard him say, "You don't deserve a break," and we knew the battle was won . . . Ezra actually talked him out of it, and we were allowed to proceed, a bit tardy, and shunted off the main route, but still enjoying liberty and pursuing happiness . . . "Well, I'm glad I wasn't driving," was Esther's comment.

The journey had its lighter moments . . . For example, the meetings with the Roadside Philosopher . . . Driving up the east bank of the Hudson, our attention was drawn by a series of signs posing searching questions: "Which is Stronger, Love or Hate?"; "Who Was the Greater Man, Jefferson or Hamilton?"; "Is There Life After Death?" . . . There ought to be a story in the origin of these signs, which have an air of permanence and clearly have been erected at some expense . . . Were they set up by the State of New York, to provide innocent diversion for tourists, or by some Society for Promotion of Mental Development among Motorists, or by an association of automobile repair men?

* * *

Nor was the trip devoid of intellectual aspects . . . We visited a girls' school in which that fine actress, Miss Edith Wynne Matthison, is head of the dramatic department—a charming woman who admitted that she liked "some" dramatic critics . . . And we saw two disparate theatrical performances in New York . . . We had heard high praise of "Music in the Air," and indeed after "The Cat and the Fiddle" we should have expected much of it in any event; we found it a dull affair, perfunctorily acted . . . "One Sunday Afternoon" was another story . . . A very slight play, a dramatic anecdote, a mere wisp of an idea, it is lifted by the direction of Mr. Leo Bulgakoff into a superb dramatic production.

So-o-o—our home work didn't get done . . . But, As Someone Has Said, 'tis a far, far better thing to Live Life than to Read About It.

Soviet Journeying

Russian Roundabout, by Archibald Lyall. London: Desmond Harmsworth. 6s. net.

A LARGE — one might almost say an appallingly large — percentage of summer visitors to Russia put their experiences and impressions between the covers of books. Many of these hasty surveys are equally lacking in entertainment and substance. But Mr. Lyall has written such a bubbling, rollicking tale of his adventures on a conducted tour of the Soviet Union, which took him from London to Leningrad on a Soviet boat and then on a swing around the country, that even an old resident of Moscow can read the book with unflagging interest, despite the fact that all the material is more or less familiar.

* * *

Mr. Lyall's attitude toward "the great Soviet social experiment," to quote the familiar phrase of the more serious-minded Fabian companions on his tour, is always skeptical and sometimes flippant, but not violent or embittered. If he enjoyed teasing the literal-minded Communist young lady, who assumed the difficult task of shepherding an individualistic English party through the snares and pitfalls of the defective Soviet transportation system, with a fanciful tale of how "capitalist" policemen in England make a practice of slaughtering working-class babies, he is fair enough to note a score which the guide registered against him in a debate on India.

A good sense of humor and characterization makes Mr. Lyall's acquaintances on the trip, Russian and English alike, very human and lifelike. Occasionally he lapses into a serious tone, as when he envies a Young Communist on the Volga boat "who had the whole Soviet Union from Poland to the Pacific to play about with and help to build up almost out of nothing." Or when he sees members of the prewar upper classes selling some pitiful little possession in the market place at Kiev and observes:

"I found them curiously fascinating, these calm, forgotten old people, so far outside the vital new Russia which jostles them every step they put outside their homes. It must be a queer and terrible thing, I thought, to go on living for 15 years after the world has ended."

* * *

But usually the humorous note is uppermost; and if the author doesn't pretend to probe very far into the inner mechanism of the Soviet system, the reader does learn from the book a good deal about the external appearance of Soviet cities, the shortcomings of Soviet boats and hotels, the curious element of variability in the value of the unqiue currency unit, the Soviet ruble, the idiosyncrasies of Soviet guides, regular and amateur, and of foreign tourists. Mr. Lyall sets down a good deal of the endless discussions and arguments that proceed among foreign visitors to Russia and that perhaps testify to the vital and provocative character of the new social order which is under inspection.

After a travel narrative that gives a vivid picture of the squalor and hunger that can be found in many parts of provincial Russia, the author puts in a note of balance by describing an unpleasant episode under a different system which he encounters in Hamburg and arrives at the philosophic conclusion: "There is no paradise anywhere."

The Young Communists

Youth in Soviet Russia, by Klaus Mehnert. Translated by Michael Davidson. London: Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d. net.

DR. MEHNERT prefaces his book with the statement that there are 100,000,000 people under the age of 25 in the Soviet Union today and then proceeds to examine at length the life, the character and the aspirations of this younger generation that has grown up entirely under Soviet influence. The author was born in Russia of German parents; and although he writes as an ardent German Nationalist, he has made periodic visits to the Soviet Union and, with his knowledge of the Russian language, has been in close contact with groups of young Russians.

Personal experiences are interspersed with documentation in the book. Descriptions of the books and plays on which Young Russia is nourished are to be found along with accounts of talks with young Communist acquaintances and a description of the growth and organization of the Soviet youth organization, the Union of Communist Youth.

Although the author is definitely not a Communist, and does not believe that Communism would be applicable in Germany (one suspects from some ideas which find expression in the book that Dr. Mehnert may be in the National Socialist ranks), his picture of the contemporary Soviet youth is definitely sympathetic. He looks with admiration, perhaps with a little envy, at their discipline, their unity, their sense of marching toward definite goals, their freedom from the harassing dread of unemployment, so widespread among the German youth of the last few years.

When the author visits a collective farm and, as any observer with open eyes and a knowledge of the Russian language is bound to do, finds a considerable divergence between the demands of the local Communist manager and the desires of the peasants, his sympathies are with the exacting State, not with the reluctant peasants. One feels that discipline, loyalty, readiness to accept sacrifice of material comfort bulk much higher in Dr. Mehnert's scheme of morally desirable qualities than liberty of thought and judgment or respect for the individual personality. This incidentally constitutes a psychological link between the three countries which today are ruled by dictatorships that, on one hand, are quite ruthless toward dissenters and at the same time enjoy a considerable measure of organized support from the population, and especially from youth. These three countries are, of course, the Soviet Union, Germany and Italy.

Dr. Mehnert is perhaps open to criticism for painting his Soviet young people in too uniform colors. Individuality has not been entirely eliminated by 15 years of thought regimentation. The relatives of people in prison or in exile, the young people who have grown up under family influences that have outweighed the influence of the Soviet schools and youth organizations, cannot be counted as enthusiasts for the present order. But the author is quite accurate in showing that the Soviet régime, amid all its material hardships and difficulties, has a tremendous asset in the host of young people who have been trained in dogmatic faith in Communist ideals.

W. H. C.

Symbols for Facts

The Case Against Einstein, by Arthur Lynch. London: Philip Allan. 10s. 6d.

IF CRITICS be judged by the vitriol in their ink, Dr. Arthur Lynch may find his "case" against relativity weakened by his own enthusiasms.

Hardly anyone would disagree that Einstein has been lionized by millions who cannot distinguish the Riemannian metric from the pons asinorum. Yet this seems less than justification for Dr. Lynch's contention that admiration of Einstein is just so much "balderdash."

Relativity, to Dr. Lynch, is an ephemeral doctrine — a "strange medley of metaphysical imaginings, mistaken interpretations of experiment, unwarrantable assumptions in the building of a theory; while the intrepidity of thought is displayed, alas, mainly in the refusal to be daunted by the absurdity of the conclusions reached." Surely, so practiced an investigator of human thought as Dr. Lynch must see that his preface hardly will convincingly imply that the iconoclastic task has been approached without bias.

Dr. Lynch belongs to that school which accuses the relativitists of mistaking for essential facts "symbols which in themselves mean nothing." He chides them with attempting to annihilate time and space "by the mere fiddling with mathematical terms." He predicates their fame upon "the faculty of misconstruing mathematical expressions and attempting to give objective reality to what was merely the statement of mathematical relations." But he imputes a confusion not necessarily inherent in the relativitist viewpoint. Eddington, for example, frankly admits that to attempt to apply mathematical symbols to "the unseen world behind them" is like attempting to "extract the square root of a sonnet."

Despite the extensive analysis by which he concludes that the Einstein physics embraces "nothing new except bizarre notions . . . disconcerting conclusions," it is difficult to escape the impression that Dr. Lynch's major complaint is the breadth of Einstein's popularity.

"The paradoxical character of his statements has been as much the cause of Einstein's fame as it has been of that of George Bernard Shaw," he writes. "The main factor has not been the deep intelligence, or the lambent wit, but the folly of utterance."

And to this, G. B. S. has posed the foolish but not unsagacious answer: "It takes a long time," he said in reply to Dr. Lynch, "to walk from Hyde Park Corner to Putney Bridge if you stop to fight every man you meet on the way."

Sentimentalist on the Strand

London Scene, by H. J. Massingham. London: Cobden Sanderson. 10s. 6d.

CONGRATULATED by an acquaintance who always wanted to read something about Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, the Cheshire Cheese, the Mansion House, the Guildhall and Drury Lane that wasn't guidebook stuff, Mr. Massingham is said to have replied: "Mine is a book about London, not New York."

There is, of course, a London for export, a sometimes genuine, but often a sham antique city; and Mr. Massingham, like most Londoners, was not interested in it. And even that old London which is genuine and unknown to exploitation and which was left behind by the horrible tides of the nineteenth century, he has kept from dominating his work. So many hundreds of nook-and-cranny gentlemen, with etchers in attendance, have sat in places like King's Bench Walk, the squares of Bloomsbury and the backwaters of Westminster, purring like pleased cats under the sun of literary association! He is not one of those. There is nothing more discouraging to a writer than knowing that others have been there before him, unless he is one of the rosy and discursive frauds who make copy out of the others, distilling "atmosphere" out of another's observation. The only course left to Mr. Massingham was to write about modern London, to say what the docks are, not what they were, to describe the Strand as it is now and not as Dr. Johnson saw it.

This was a good decision, but Mr. Massingham is so conscious of his virtue without being remarkably observant, or curious aboout his facts, that he has not escaped the opposite sentimentality. He is engaged much more with his own feelings than with what strikes his eye or his ear, that however right he is in his discrimination between the modern and the pseudo-modern London, his pursuit of modernity is half-hearted. He hates modern life, but he would have hated any period. For he is evidently one of those who are congenitally in a muddle before change and who fall back upon the dubious compensations of misanthropy. He is secretly in love with literary associations—he actually talks about London River. He begins well with an account of Fleet Street defining it as a place of eternal spring and rebirth where every hour brings forth, frantic and jubilant, a new world in every edition. But in a couple of pages he has drifted into the past, he is drawing the melancholy contrast between the new popular press of circulation and the journalism of individualism and ideas which it has destroyed, making a sour face at these Neros who fiddle while Rome burns, and causing us to suspect that he would really rather not know anything about it all.

Whatever its merits as descriptive writing, the defect of his book is its lacks of individual people and voices. Very few individuals speak or act. There is a good scene in Shorter's Court after the stock exchange has closed, and the British Museum comes to life because he spies an old man looking at a bird book there. But apart from one or two things like these, all his scenes and people are generalized. They are worried clerks, tired shopgirls, women from suburbs, blurs of emotion. Women go into the pseudo-marble tea palaces. What some of them do there, what are the customs of the place, what the talk is he does not tell us. The tea palaces are triumphs of mediocre art and Mr. Massingham cannot see the people for it, except as a blur of doomed souls engulfed in a mediocrity which is on the verge of self-destruction. He may be right, but we might just as well be staring at the armor of the Earl of Warwick in the Tower, trying valorously to believe it was not made in Birmingham for a new rich who had run short of ancestors. We might just as well be sentimentalizing the past. His modern London is hardly more convincing than the faked old.

And why not go to the Tower to spy out the modern stagecraft? Why not investigate the whole business of this exploitation of the show spots? In that hideous café on the arterial road called "Tea as Father Likes It" there were people. Who were they? What were they like? What did they say? How did they raise their capital? What happened there? But no. Mr. Massingham's feelings are stronger than his curiosity. And one thing is certain: nothing new, living or significant, (not to say "modern") can be known about London by standing in the deep loneliness of one's own boots and merely looking at it. There will be no book about London unless Londoners are made to populate it with their individual life.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

BOOKS from LONDON

J. & E. BUMPUS, Ltd Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 350 Oxford Street, London, W 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, scarce books and first editions fine binding, finely printed books, foreign books, children's books, Bibles and devotional books

Catalogues and bibliographical information sent on request.

BUMPUS

UNUSUAL AERIAL VIEW

of The Mother Church and New Publishing House

8"x10" $1.00 11x14 2.00 16x20 3.50

WATERS, Inc. 158 MASS. AVENUE, BOSTON

AGENTS WANTED

Mail Orders Carefully Filled

DOES YOUR CHILD OWN A BIBLE? The Finest Book a Boy or Girl Can Read

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY 41 Bromfield St. Boston

THE BLUE PETER

the beautiful British magazine of Travel and the Sea, offers each month a rich entertainment for its readers. Send 30 cents for a specimen. You will like it. Annual Subscription $3.50 post paid.

Write to the Managing Editor,

12, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3

12 WOMEN LEADERS OF THE PAST 100 YEARS

Handsome 56-page book reprinting from The Christian Science Monitor brief biographies and portraits of Twelve Women Leaders of the past century as chosen by American women in Ladies' Home Journal poll. Biographical sketch of Mary Baker Eddy by Annie M. Knott. Also prize winning essays on "The Essential Qualities of Women Leadership" from Ladies' Home Journal. 25 cents. 3 for $1.

THE NEW SALESMANSHIP

Handy 68-page book of 26 articles, which appeared in the Monitor. Cloth covered. $1.00. Paper covered, 50 cents. All prices 20% extra outside U. S. A. At book dealers or send direct to

ASSOCIATED AUTHORS SERVICE

Dept. 19 at 222 W. Adams St., Chicago

A BOOK OF INSPIRATION—

Sold without profit to the author

Why Limit Yourself

Reader's comment:

"After reading, my husband could see where he could help two business competitors, but only helped himself by doing so."

For sale at your dealer or send your order direct to the Author

EDWARD J. HOFF

729 Manington Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Single copies 25 cents, 5 copies for $1.00

Scriptural Healing

By Helen L. Young

A compilation of Bible passages, covering the entire range of the Old and New Testaments, without note, comment or emendation, which reveals the power of God to heal mankind.

French Morocco Leather, limp, round corners, gold edges, 270 pages, size 6 x 4 inches, $2.00 (postage 10c).

OXFORD HELPS to the STUDY of the BIBLE

A new edition, revised, enlarged and largely re-written by eminent scholars. Comprehensive, up-to-date and scholarly. Contains a subject index and concordance, 622 pages, 104 pages of illustrations, 12 colored maps.

"Informative, interesting and helpful."—The Christian Science Monitor.

Crown, 8 vo, cloth $3.00

Leather, limp, red under gold edges $5.00

At all booksellers or from the publishers.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

114 Fifth Avenue, New York

128 University Avenue, Toronto

Amen House, London, England

Out in the Sun

No matter what your needs may be for sports clothing and supplies, you are almost certain to find that they can be supplied by advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor.

The stores represented in the Monitor desire to serve you well. Their stocks are replete with the quality products you like to buy. They are happy to have you identify yourself as a Monitor reader each time you make a purchase.

Engineers Clear Channel of Lower Missouri River

Work Accomplished During Three-Year Drought In Missouri Valley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—When the board of army engineers left Kansas City on the steamer "Sergeant Floyd" headed for the Mississippi River, they found an entirely different Missouri River from that they plied from Omaha to Kansas City.

They found a channel scoured clean and riveted to its banks with dikes and revetment.

The engineers—six of a board of seven—were making an inspection of the Missouri, both of the stretch above Kansas City still to be improved, and of the improved lower section stretching away to the Mississippi River. Upon their report will depend to a great degree the report and recommendation that Maj.-Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of army engineers, will make to Congress concerning further allotments.

There have been differences of opinion among army engineers about the possibilities of the Missouri. In May, Col. George R. Spalding, in charge of the Missouri River improvement, made a report to General Brown adverse to the expenditure of more money at present on the upper river. A delegation from Missouri Valley states appeared before the board and protested the report, and the inspection trip was more or less due to that hearing.

Colonel Spalding called attention to the great amount of water taken from the upper reaches of the Missouri for irrigation purposes, and expressed the belief, based upon the flow of the last three years, that there "scarcely was sufficient flow to insure navigation."

It was shown by the Missouri Valley delegation that a three-year drought had existed in the Missouri Valley, that the stage of the river had been lower than in any similar period since 1870, when the records were begun. That, it was pointed out, not only had lowered the normal flow, but because of it, more water had been taken out of the stream for irrigation than would be taken in normal years.

Colonel Spalding said in Washington he had recommended to the War Department that further investigation be made before the deep-water channel—a six-foot channel—for the Upper Missouri was authorized.

Mr. George J. Miller, who was a member of the delegation that protested Colonel Spalding's report, said the colonel had indicated his belief that the proposed Fort Peck reservoir on the Upper Missouri would solve the navigation problem, but that he had reported adversely on the reservoir on economic grounds.

However, the river improvement virtually is completed below Kansas City. The engineers have solved the problem the river offered. Even under the existing drought conditions the engineering inspection boats found the stream navigable. And between Kansas City and St. Joseph, except for two five-mile stretches where work is in progress, the desired channel also is available.

The certification of the Missouri between Kansas City and the Mississippi for navigation will be subject to the approval of Maj.-Gen. Brown and he has announced he will make an inspection trip later in the summer to determine whether the stream is navigable.

Charles Cotter Named State Loan Manager

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 22—Mr. Charles F. Cotter, of Lynn, Mass., shoe manufacturer and president of the New England Equity Company, was today named state manager for Massachusetts under the newly established Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Assistant managers for Massachusetts are Arthur F. Stephenson, Boston; Andrew J. Porter, Belmont; B. J. Lehand, Somerville; William L. Gleason, Brockton; Charles A. Birmingham, Boston, and Daniel A. Donoghue, Worcester.

Mr. John H. Fahey of Massachusetts, New England member of the Home Loan Bank Board, said the set-up represented a skeleton organization for the State, established to expedite consideration of loan applications. Other appointments and the selection of branch offices will follow, he said.

An advisory committee for Massachusetts, chosen today, includes Wilmot R. Evans, Andrew J. Peters, C. L. Billman, Maurice J. Reidy, Ralph W. Hobart, John B. Kennedy and Patrick J. Duane.

Mushrooms to Provide 'Heap Big Royalties'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIN, Okla.—Anna Beaver Hallam, one-time millionaire Quapaw Indian woman, upon whose allotment the once-rich Anna Beaver lead and zinc mine is situated, is going to draw royalties on mushrooms and tulips if plans of an ambitious young mining man, Dick Wills, are perfected.

Young Wills has been experimenting on using the tunnels of this mining property to grow mushrooms and tulips, rhubarb and other vegetables. He is already shipping about 450 pounds of mushrooms daily from the mine. Then perhaps Anna Beaver Hallam, who at one time drew more than $100,000 royalties annually and who owned eight large motorcars and operated each of them, will be able to live as luxuriously as she formerly did.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild sketch.

WEEI

8:20 p. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
5:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:13 p. m.—News flashes.
12:02 p. m.—Traveler news.
2:00 p. m.—Address, Acting-Mayor Joseph McGrath.

WAAB

8:01 a. m.—American News.

Glued House Ends Sticking Windows, Doors That Squeak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Houses of the future, resistant to earthquakes and storms and free from squeaking doors and windows that stick, have been predicted as the result of success in recent experiments here at the United States Forest Products Laboratory with plywood and glue.

Panels of plywood, glued together, are destined to take the place of stone, bricks and mortar in the building of houses, Mr. George W. Trayer, senior engineer, has prophesied on the basis of tests revealing that the panels have a high rigidity and are capable of withstanding pressure up to 1,000,000 pounds.

"The tests we have been conducting," he said, "are on plywood panels that will be water and fireproof and within the reach of everyone. The average house built with these panels will cost between $5000 and $10,000. An experimental house, made of plywood and glue, to cost between $40,000 and $50,000, is now being built by a California architect. If tests made at the laboratory here prove correct, as indicated, this will revolutionize house building in the earthquake area. Our tests indicate a maximum of rigidity to earth shock."

Tests prompted in part by examination of buildings damaged in severe storms, says a recent report of the laboratory to the United States Department of Agriculture, have indicated elementary improvements in sheeting and bracing to increase the rigidity of house walls by as much as 400 per cent.

Apartment Rents Raised 10 P. C. in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, July 22 (AP)—Marking the first rise in apartment rents in more than three years, a 10 per cent increase in the rental of unoccupied furnished apartments will go into effect here Aug. 1, it was announced yesterday at a meeting of the owners and operators' division of the Apartment Income Properties Association.

The group represents more than 75 per cent of all independent operators.

Mexico Decrees Quarantine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—"Johnson Grass," the prolific weed which plays havoc with farming in southern United States, has become such a menace in the State of Coahuila that a federal quarantine has been decreed.

Another City Manager Appointed in San Diego

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—This city's third city manager in 13 months was recently appointed by the council. He is Mr. Fred Lockwood, sewer contractor, who served twice before as manager of operations under the old mayor-council government.

Mr. Lockwood's first move was to appoint Mr. Harry Raymond as chief of police. He next discharged a number of city employees, and ordered several departments merged. The public works department was instructed to assume the duties of the street department. His budget, now being considered by the council, is about $500,000 less than that submitted last year by Mr. A. V. Goeddel, his predecessor.

Dam in Montana Urged for Control Of Missouri River

Fort Peck Project Held Aid to Navigation and Erosion Checker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The construction of the Fort Peck reservoir in Montana, which will be determined by the Federal Administration this summer, would give the Missouri River a nine-foot channel from Kansas City to the Mississippi without additional channel work, and would provide a similar channel to Sioux City, Iowa, with the work now authorized, government engineers say.

A nine-foot channel would make it possible for boats and barges plying the lower Mississippi to the Gulf to proceed up the Missouri without breaking up the barge trains. Boats with a lighter draft than the lower Mississippi vessels will be required for the Missouri with the six-foot channel now provided for.

Mr. George J. Miller, secretary of the Missouri River Navigation Association; Mr. C. E. Childe, Omaha, and Mr. A. J. Weaver, former Governor of Nebraska, recently appeared before the board of engineers for rivers and harbors in Washington in support of the Fort Peck project.

The engineers have developed a plan in the Fort Peck project which is calculated to serve many purposes. It would serve navigation, irrigation, flood control, would halt erosion and would reclaim many acres of land.

The board of engineers are expected to make an inspection trip up the river as far into Montana as it is navigable to examine the feasibility of the project. If they find in favor of the project they will report to President Roosevelt and final authority must come from that source.

The Fort Peck dam would be one of the public improvement projects generally authorized by Congress in its $3,300,000,000 program.

It would cost $65,000,000 and would store 17,000,000 acre feet of water. Engineers have said it would provide the cheapest water storage possible along the Missouri or its tributaries. The cost would be about $4 an acre foot, whereas the cost for various other proposals range from $10 to $20 an acre foot.

Capt. Theodore Wyman, Kansas City, in charge of work on the upper river, has been authorized to make borings for the dam. It would be an earth-filled structure 231 feet high. The dam site would be 25 miles south of Glasgow, Mont., and 10 miles above the mouth of the Milk River. It would back up the Missouri River for 171 miles and would make it three miles wide at some points.

According to the reports made to the board of engineers, the reservoir, by holding back water in flood times, would make possible the reclamation of 108,000 acres of land between St. Joseph, Mo., and Sioux City, Iowa. It would stop, according to the report, the process of erosion that is destroying annually 47 acres to the mile of tillable land all along the unimproved parts of the Missouri River.

Week-End Radio Programs

Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Neil Sisters, trio.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, "Chimes of Normandy"—light opera.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:00 Radio News Reel.
7:15 Edward McHugh, baritone.
7:30 NBC, Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten.
8:00 NBC, Jack Denny's orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Stadium Concert, Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Willem Van Hoogstraten, conductor.
10:15 NBC, "Songs of the Heart."
10:30 NBC, "Cuckoo," skit.
11:00 Reports; sport review; news.
11:30 to 1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Lady Next Door."
5:30 NBC, Arlene Jackson, songs.
5:45 NBC, The Three Scamps.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news; pianist.
6:45 Reese and White, songs.
7:00 NBC, Meyer Davis's orchestra.
7:15 After Dinner Revue; popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, Songs with guitar.
7:45 NBC, John Pierce, tenor.
8:00 NBC, Drama.
8:30 NBC, Antobal's Cubans.
9:00 NBC, London Bridge Tournament.
9:30 NBC, "E-T"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party
11:00 Forecast; U. S. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 CBS, Saturday Syncopators.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Motor Parade."
6:30 "The Voice of the Violin."
6:45 Report; contest; music.
7:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, The Casa Loma Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Theo Karle, tenor.
8:15 CBS, Koshetz Ukrainian Choir.
8:30 CBS, Philadelphia Summer Concert, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
9:15 CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Charles Carlile, tenor.
9:45 CBS, Freddie Berren's Saturday Revue.
10:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS dance music.
6:30 CBS, Mme. Elizabeth Cotous, pianist.
6:45 Organ recital.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS, "Romany Romance," Gipy Nina.
7:30 Dance music.
8:15 Talk, "Getting the News."
8:30 Organ recital.
9:00 Local dance music.
10:00 Announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Gertrude Niesen; orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 Feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 Concert music programs.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:30 Feature program.
7:45 Touraine String group.
8:00 Talk, Dr. Teyhi-Hsieh, Chinese lecturer.
8:15 "Song Pictures."
8:30 Local dance music; studio program.
9:00 "Evening Reveries."
9:15 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:45 Fishermen's Program.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC Radio City Concert.
1:15 NBC, Ginsberg Ensemble.
1:30 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
2:00 NBC, "Summer Idyll"; soloist; trio.
2:15 Perkins Boys, vocal trio.
2:30 NBC, Jan Garber's Orchestra.
3:00 NBC, National Opera Concert.
4:00 "Nimble Wits," Everett Smith.
4:15 NBC, "Symphonette," recital.
4:30 NBC, Organ recital.
5:00 NBC, "The World of Religion."
5:30 NBC, Eva Jessye Choir.
6:00 Winchester Post, American Legion Band.
6:30 Reports; "Famous Sayings."
6:45 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
7:00 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
7:15 NBC, Countess Olga Albani, soprano.
7:30 NBC, Wisdom of the Ages, sketch.
8:00 NBC, Chautauqua program.
8:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, Fair reporter.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Brisbane; Walter C. Kelly, Revelers; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Goldman Band.
10:00 "Vacationeers"; orchestra.
10:15 Green Brothers' Orchestra.
10:45 News; announcements.
11:15 NBC, Four Horsemen; quartet.
11:30 NBC, "Night Song"; organ trio.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 NBC, Raphael Calindo's orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Sonata Recital.
1:30 NBC, "Folks From Dixie."
2:00 NBC, Gene Arnold's Commodores.
2:15 NBC, Gruen and Hall, pianists.
2:30 NBC, Venetian Little Symphony.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, "Fiddler Three."
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seegie.
4:30 NBC, Temple of Song.
5:00 NBC, Buddy Rogers's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Saxophone Octet.
5:45 NBC, "Trio Romantiques."
6:30 NBC, Pollikoff Novelty Orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Countess Albani; orchestra.
7:15 NBC, Horse Sense Philosophy."
7:30 Garden talk; news."
8:00 Newman Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:00 Beethoven Foundation program.
9:30 NBC, "American Album of Familiar Music"; soloists; duo; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Col. Louis McHenry Howe and Walter Trumbull.
10:15 NBC, "Impressions of Italy."
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time; announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 p. m.—Vocal ensemble.
2:00 Negro Male Chorus.
2:15 CBS, "The Playboys," piano trio.
2:30 CBS, National Conference of Jews and Christians.
2:45 CBS, "Manhattan Moods."
3:00 CBS, Columbus Symphony Orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
5:00 CBS, Willard Robinson's Orchestra.
5:15 CBS, Vera Van, contralto.
5:30 "Strange Adventures."
5:45 Organ recital.
6:00 Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; news.
6:45 "Salon Gems"; garden aids.
7:00 CBS, Gaucho ensemble.
7:30 CBS, "Black River Giant," sketch.
7:45 CBS, Chicago Variety Program.
8:00 Chicago Variety Program.
8:15 "Black River Giant," sketch.
8:30 Walter Smith's Band.
9:30 Organ recital; soloist.
10:00 Rines Orchestra; Laprel Quartet.
10:30 CBS, "Rhythm Rhapsody."
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 CBS, "Results of the World Economic Conference," talk from London by Lord Snowden.
12:45 Italian musical programs.
5:00 Organ recital.
5:30 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crummit; orchestra.
6:00 Tom Anderson's orchestra.
6:15 Announcements; news.
6:30 CBS, Chicago Knights.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, Philadelphia Summer Concert, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
10:30 Announcements; news.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Dance music.
5:45 Bella Gaffen, soloist.
6:00 Studio string ensemble.
6:15 "Song Pictures."
6:30 Touraine Ensemble.
7:00 "Variety Vendors."
7:30 Studio program.
8:30 Beacon Hill Players.
9:00 Sudio program.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 328 West 2nd St., Arlington Place. Tel. 8-1783. 9-10 a. m. and 1-2 p. m. daily.

PHONE 3-9145

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
Fine Leather Goods

INSURANCE
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
SURETY BONDS
ED S. MOORE, Inc.
Established 31 Years
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE
2028½ 1st Avenue, BIRMINGHAM

DINE AT THE
Britling
1915 1ST AVENUE N
2010 3RD AVENUE N
309 30TH STREET N

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS
MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-4221
1422 10TH AVENUE SOUTH

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

The TIFFIN
A restaurant of quality and Personal Service
Alcazar Ave. and LeJune Road
CORAL GABLES, FLA.

JACKSONVILLE

Eat
RALSTON
THE WHOLE WHEAT CEREAL
WHIDDONS
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"
38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupons

LANE DRUG STORES
Incorporated
RUSSELL McPHAIL
Special Summer Candy
49c a Pound
RICHARD HUDNUT
Toilet Requisites
A Lane Drug Store Is Near You

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
at
LOVETT'S GROCETERIA

EVERYTHING for the home and for each member of the family.
Cohen Brothers

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call MIAMI 32445

TYPEWRITERS
Bought—Sold—Exchanged
We specialize in repairs—all makes.
Estimates gladly given.
DADE TYPEWRITER CO.
230 N. E. 2ND AVENUE Phone 2-8540

LATCH STRING INN
Biscayne Boulevard and 19th St.
"Unusually Good Food"
Special Dinners 50c, 75c and $1.00

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1686

WHITE BELT LAUNDRY
7 Distinct Services—Dry Cleaning
Reasonable Prices
Phone Edge 1568

FRENCHY'S BEAUTY SALON
Shampoo and Finger Wave, with Arch or Manicure—$1.00
SPECIAL PERMANENT $5.00
$3.00 Facials reduced to $1.50
(Frenchy) Dallas Park Hotel
1st Ave. at 3rd St. S. E. Ph. 2-4155

Gralynn Laundry
Incorporated
300 N. W. 4TH AVENUE
ALL CLASSES OF LAUNDERING AND RUG CLEANING
Phone 33148

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

12 Distinct Services
38 N. E. THIRD ST. MIAMI, FLA. Phone 2-5111

GENERAL ELECTRIC
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
DISHWASHERS
GEORGE PATTERSON, INC.
of Miami
1405 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
MIAMI Phone 24854

Toasted Sandwiches
Sundries and Cosmetics
Pleasing You Is Our Pleasure
EVERGLADES SODA SHOP, INC.
242 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
Everglades Hotel Building

REAL ESTATE
SALES-RENTALS-MANAGEMENT
ADMINISTRATION-ESTATES
FRANK B MORGAN
SEYBOLD BLDG. PHONE 20355
MIAMI FLORIDA

ORLANDO

Orlando Steam Laundry
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord near Orange Avenue
PHONE 3176

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA, FORT MYERS, BRADENTON
602 Central Avenue, ST. PETERSBURG

TAMPA

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANING
PHONE 4567

Made in One Quality Only.
POLAR Velvet ICE CREAM
Phone M-1254

Attractive Prices in Every Department at
MAAS BROTHERS
"South Florida's Shopping Center"
TAMPA, FLA.

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast.
Tampa Stock Farms
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

HOME
ECONOMY - QUALITY - SERVICE
SUPPLY STORES

RUTLANDS
507-11 FRANKLIN
A Complete Department Store
BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

Good morning every body
Old Dutch Cleanser buy from
Piggly Wiggly

15TH ANNUAL SUMMER FUR SALE
Take advantage of the Rising Market.
BUY NOW at
L. Chafage
220 PEACHTREE

Stearns Coal Co.
Invites Comparisons
Buy with Confidence
Judge for Yourself—Call
Raymond 4111
From Our Own Mines to You

Waves That Are Permanent
$3.00 and $5.00
All Lines of Beauty Culture

COLLINS BEAUTY SALON
Jackson 9380 146 PEACHTREE ST.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING
May's
HEmlock 5300
DYEING
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

Furniture
Values Worth While
New Furniture Department
of
King Hardware Company
Second Floor MAIN STORE 53 PEACHTREE

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

MACON

DRY CLEANING Snow's LAUNDRY Phone 6000 DYEING

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

Personal Service that makes your banking here a pleasure
Westfield Trust Company
WESTFIELD, N. J.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Biltmore
DAIRY PRODUCTS
and ICE CREAM
From the Famed Biltmore Estate
Telephone 6266

ICE
Carolina Coal and Ice Co.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleansing
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

CHARLESTON

BROWN'S PARKWAY
4 ST. PHILIP STREET Phone 9244
Opposite Memminger School
CARS GREASED,
WASHED AND POLISHED
GASOLINE, OILS AND TIRES

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY
Miraclean
Clean as a breath of Spring
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON

PERMANENTS
Fort Sumter Beauty Shoppe
FORT SUMTER HOTEL
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Phone 4814
Beautycraft in All Its Branches

CAROLINA ELECTRICAL CO.
104 KING STREET PHONE 763
Electrical Contractors House Wiring
Radio Repairs and Parts
EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Where home cooking is a reality!
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
329-347 Penn Street Reading, Pa
"Nearly 22 Years on the Square"

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

NICHOLS Damp-Proof Salt Shaker, Factory, Jeanette, Penna. Box 243. Keeps salt dry. No clogging. Every house can use them. Agents buy outright and sell at liberal profit.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY

1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 2312.

BEACON HILL

Quaint Old World atmosphere; modern 1-2-3-room apartments; reduced rentals, $40-$65; no car fare; near Boston Common, Public Garden, shops and theaters; electric refrigeration, real fireplaces and closets; heat and janitor service unsurpassed. Apply SUPT., 83 Hancock St., Boston, or phone Cap. 2409.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sunny, well-heated apartment, 7 rooms, bath, porch, electric refrigeration; fine location; garage. ASP. 7699.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Modern apartments, 1-2-3 rooms; responsible people; your interests are our interests. 44 Langdon St., 61 Garfield St., 31 Concord Ave. Agent on premises. Tel. evenings, NEW ton North 6805.

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to
The Mother Church. $36 and $41
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

IRMA APARTMENTS
10 JAMAICA WAY
Distinctive 2, 3 and 4 room Suites; elevator service; electric refrigeration; completely renovated, with revised rents. Apply to Supt. or WALTER E. GUYETTE CO., 75 Federal St., Boston. Tel. Hub. 2492. Res. 5185-M.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.
Modern 6-room apartment, in select neighborhood, $45; with garage, $50.
208 Maple Street Parkway 0192-R

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sublet 2 rooms, kitchen for month or less, reasonable. Univ. 2646. 25 Hillside Avenue.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Three light rooms and bath in private house; rent $30. 230 No. Terrace Ave.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

SEDAN by hour, day or trip; reasonable rates; owner driver. FRED A. D. MOULTON. BLU. 7405. 20 mins. from The Mother Church.

BOOK REPAIRING

WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDERS, INC.
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Capitol 8907 Boston

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR RENT, Aug. 1, White Mountains, small lake, 7-room bungalow, 2-room cabin, bath, fireplaces, garage, boats, 25 acres pines; Boston 126 miles. Box S-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNISHED housekeeping cottages, Belgrade Lakes. LEON C. GLEASON, Prop., Oakland, R. F. D. 1, Maine

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.—10-room cottage, furnished, all improvements, garage, boathouse; very reasonable to right party. Write H. PELTZ, Landing, N. J., or Box 1, Hopatcong 91-J.

SEBAGO LAKE, MAINE—To rent for month of August, 5-room cottage, well furnished, bath, electricity, screened piazza, sandy beach, good bathing. Tel. Arlington 1899 (Arlington, Mass.).

WHITE MOUNTAINS — To let, reasonable COTTAGE of 6 rooms and bath; CAMP of 3 rooms; both have running water, modern plumbing and electric lights. Address Box 254, North Conway, N. H.; or telephone West Newton 2296-J (Mass.).

COUNTRY BOARD

MT. PLEASANT GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—Lovely hilltop farm, overlooks village; wide veranda, large rooms, electricity, bath; perfect food; camp life; 37th season; reduced rates; booklet.

VOTER HILL FARM
Elevation 1000 ft.; all modern conveniences; large, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; booklets. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Me.

DESK SPACE WANTED

DESK ROOM wanted in exchange for services by bookkeeper-stenographer, executive experience; part time, half hour or several days. Write Box K-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSES MADE $2.50 AND $3.50
WELL FINISHED
MME. THIBAULT
CIR. 4378 230 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 808 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2214.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BREWSTER ON CAPE COD, MASSACHUSETTS—Picturesque homestead, rambling Cape Cod style, all modern improvements, 12 rooms, 5 baths, 4 fireplaces, screened porch, artistically furnished; summer rental $400, sale price $15,000. SEA PINES SCHOOL.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG GIRL, business college graduate preferred, for general office work. Apply Monday between 10 a.m. and 1 p. m. 378 Washington Street, Room 317, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS., 138 Harvard St.—Sunny, comfortable rooms for rest and study; care if desired. Tel. Lon. 0637.

HARMONIOUS HOME for rest and study; loving care for elderly people or those in need; good food; near Christian Science church. Mrs. M. E. Forbush, West Concord, Mass. Tel. 6/9.

HOUSES TO LET

JOHNSTON, R. I., 16 Pine Hill Ave., off Putnam Ave., left of red blinker just beyond Centerdale—8-room modern cottage, all conveniences, garage; lovely view; $30 per month. Inquire premises or telephone S. A. RILEY, Williams 0326.

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel Cap. 5686.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston. Mass Tel Talbot 2400.

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—3795-W

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's pleasant private office 3 days a week; also evenings. Room 1803, 551 Fifth Avenue. Murray Hill 2-3061.

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED — Practitioner's office (cheerful), Grand Central region for evenings and Saturday afternoons. Write Box R-25, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

We pay cash for OLD GOLD and JEWELRY
M. MILAN, 387 Washington Street
Room 317, Boston

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING contractor, THOMAS MANSON, Interior, Exterior. Craft-tone Mottling, Paperhanging, Ceilings, Floors. Vermont St., West Roxbury, Mass. Parkway 2576-R.

PAYING GUESTS

DEER COVE INN, Swampscott, Mass.—A quiet colonial inn; spacious grounds, highly desirable for permanent residence; fine train service; most attractive rate on rooms engaged now for winter; 2 rooms available for summer; transient meals of quality; near Lynn. Route 129.

EXCELLENT board and rooms in my mountain home; reasonable. Address Miss M. F. ADAMS, Franconia, New Hampshire.

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.; Hancock 2718.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

JOHN A. CUMMINGS
Plumbing and heating repairs, replacements, remodeling. 50 Keith St., West Roxbury, Mass.; tel. PARkway 0356-W.

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051—3277

REAL ESTATE

DOVER, MASS.
Attractive single 6 rooms, 3-car garage, acre of land, near center of town; $8000 value, now $5800 for quick sale. Phone Bank, Needham 0111.

RESORTS

GREENHITHE Woodstock Vermont
A delightful estate, ideal for rest and recreation, moderate rates. Illustrated booklet. WALTER S. MOORE

THE COLBURN ARMS, WESTON, VT.—Ideal location in the heart of the Green Mountains; homelike surroundings, excellent table, reasonable rates.

York Beach, Maine REDUCED RATES
THE LYNWOOD
FURNISHED ROOMS, with kitchen and dining room privileges. MRS. CARROLL.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, FRIENDLY HOME—In a private family; quiet, desirable room; delicious food. Asp. 8243.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 2 Charles St., Coolidge Corner — Exclusive guest house in fine residence, harmonious atmosphere. Particulars call Longwood 8606.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

GENTLEMAN wants board and room in quiet home for rest and study, ground floor preferred; reasonable, near Boston. Address with particulars, S-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Newly furnished rooms, 2 baths with showers; select neighborhood; near Beacon; parking facilities. 29 Summit Avenue. Long. 0856.

BOSTON, Beacon St.—Large front room $4; homelike, modern, 3 privileges, transients accommodated. Kenmore 5791.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 187 Huntington Ave.; transients accommodated; reasonable. Suites 2-4. R. PENDEXTER. Tel. Com. 8291.

BOSTON—Room for permanent or transients; cool, light and airy; good view. MRS. CRANKSHAW, 6 Cumberland St. Ken. 8854 before 5 P.M.

BOSTON, 206 Huntington Avenue—Clean, well furnished rooms, hot and cold water; opposite Christian Science church. Com. 9126.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1674 Beacon St.—Very pleasant furnished room near bath; grill allowed; piazza, private home; $4.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MEN

EXPERIENCED office man desires position with future; excellent references furnished. Reply Box R-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SEASONED executive desires a connection where he may utilize unus

Continental Europe, Africa, Australia

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

DOVER, York Hotel, Waterloo Crescent—Ideal crossing to and from the Continent. Will find a warm welcome; hot and cold water all bedrooms; garage; sea front. MRS. TIPPLE. Tel. 139.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

VEVEY. CARE OF CHILDREN. Mère recevrait 1 ou 2 enfants en pension. Grand jardin, bonnes écoles, plage à 6 minutes. MRS. M. WYSSA, L'Oasis, Vevey, Switzerland.

DRESSMAKING

PARIS, France. "SUZY OLIVIER," rue de Calais (9ème), Haute-Couture models. Comes to clients' homes. Tel.: Trinité 84-50.

FLATS TO LET

ZURICH (best part)
Flat in 3-family house, 3 large rooms, kitchen with bath, cold and warm water, central heating, cellar, garage, etc. Zins ohne Heizung Fr. 1800.- FRAU MARIE LEHMEIER, Florastr. 43 I. Etg. Tel. 31.691.

HOUSES TO LET

PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND—To let, charmingly furnished, compact house with balcony, no basement; commands a beautiful view of the harbour. MISS DEACON, 5 The Terrace, The Hoe, Plymouth.

INSURANCE AGENTS

PARIS—Information given on Life, Retirement Insurances, Dowries, Annuities. GEORGES CHARBONNEAU, 149 rue Chevallier, Levallois Perret (near Paris).

KINDERGARTENS

CANNES REGION (France) — Mademoiselle Vincens, "MAISON DES ENFANTS," Magagnosc, A. M.—Boarders and day pupils; sunny house; garden; wood; mountain air; outdoor life.

MENDING

Miss CORNAZ neatly mends runs in stockings. Seyon 3, Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

MUSIC

PARIS—Lessons in accompanying. Musique d'ensemble. MADAME MONJOU, 42 Avenue de La Bourdonnais. Tel. Ségur 29-04.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HOVE—Comfortable home near sea, quiet neighborhood, from 52; 1 hour from London; foreign students and children welcomed. MRS. E. M. BOUGHTON, 58 Sackville Gardens, Hove.

PARIS SUBURB — Quiet, comfortable; paying guests, students home; garden; garage; frs. 315.- weekly. Mesdames MEYER, 6, rue Fontaine, Asnières.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Allotment in Ashfield, Western Australia, overlooking Swan River; price £100. M. J. B., 254 St. George's Terrace, Perth, W. A.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40, Near Raadhuspladsen
REASONABLE PRICES.

Pepsodent Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

Hellerup Farvehandel
Strandvej 161 Tel. Helf. 1061
WALL-PAPERS, COLOUR and PAINTING REQUISITES

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17. Tel. Godth. 814y
Good quality, moderate prices.

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbropiads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
SV. ENGGAARD-PEDERSEN
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1001

FRANCE

PARIS

Champerret Pressing
CLEANING and DYEING
Reasonable Prices
11 AVENUE STÉPHANE MALLARMÉ
(Porte Champerret)
Tel: Wagram 74-62

HELENE KRIEGER
396 RUE SAINT HONORÉ
Ready-to-Wear DRESSES
Own Materials Made Up
Tel.: Caumartin 34-29

LAMBERT
SHIRTMAKER
Best Materials and Workmanship
84, Fg. Saint-Honoré
(Opposite the Elysée)
Tel: Anjou 24-62

MARSAC
8 Place de la Madeleine
Original and exclusive ideas in BAGS. Also own cloth made up. Wholesale prices.

CHAMPION
4 rue du Marché St. Honoré
Handkerchiefs a Speciality. Embroidered monograms in antique and modern styles.

GERMANY

BERLIN

Möbel-Kamerling
N Kastanienallee 56 Ecke Fehrbellinerstr.
Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzimmer, Küchen Zurückgenommene Zimmer unter Preis Polier-, Beiz- und Polstermöbel-Werkstätten Cassaverkauf, auch Teilzahlung
—Furniture, also Suites—

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

GROCERY
1 CASPARIS v. d. LAAG Overtoom 71
Handel in Koloniale Waren en Comestibles
Scheepsprovisie Leverancier van Verkade's Biskwie.
Established 1874 Telephone 81936

THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer. Timmer-Metsel-Smids-Sanitair, Schilderwerk. Verbouwingen Onderhoudswerken. Kantoor. Werkplaatsen v. Weede van Dykveldstr: 71, 73, 75a Tel. 854939. Giro 22978

PENSION GOYERT — BOARDING HOUSE
Te Huur suite 1e Stage
Zit Slaapkamer 2e Stage
Uitzending van Dinervan zl. Fl.00
Luncheschotels o. a. Nasi Goreng à FO.50
Besorgsaan FO.10 ct
Fred. Hendriklaan 81e Tel. 550782

NORWAY

OSLO

BERNH. L. MATHISEN, A/S
Karl Johans gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the Home

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Sörmans
REGERINGSGATAN 4
Hamngatan 8
Established 1833
High Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electroplate, etc.
Depot and sole sale
ROYAL COPENHAGEN CHINA WORKS

Carpets·Curtains·Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

HOTEL PLAZA
Biblioteksgatan 11
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL
Restaurant with roof-garden
Cable address and Tel. Hotel Plaza

EDEN TERRACE HOTEL
Restaurant, Lovely Roof Terrace
Sturegatan 10

TOKIO ORIENTAL WARES
Hamngatan 24 (Hamngatsbacken)
Tel. 106232
SPECIALITY: Japanese and Chinese Silks

BOOKS—MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
Biblioteksbokhandeln
BIBLIOTEKSGATAN 12

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Waterproof Coats
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN

AU BON MARCHE
Spitalgasse 3-7

PURE FOODS
Reformhaus Ruprecht
Theaterplatz 9

Marie Christen
EXCELLENT STOCKINGS
BERN—MARKTGASSE 52

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches
Curtains, Materials, Carpets
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
MARKTGASSE 59
Founded 1868

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

ALB. BAUER
GUTES STEINMETZBROT u. FRUCHTBROT
BAKERY
Stauffacherstr 5. Tel. 36530

Coal, Wood and Benzine
J. WYSS & CO. A.G.
Schwanengasse 5 Tel. 27.181

FLOWER SHOP
Frau RENAUD-BALLY
Bärenplatz 9 Tel. 27.627

ERNST DENHOF
PIANIST
Is prepared to receive a limited number of pupils.
DITTLINGERWEG 14

JOH. KRAMER
BOOKBINDING
Zeughausgasse 17. Tel. 34.281
Alle Arten Buchbinderei

CHATEAU D'ŒX

MOUNTAIN RESORT
for CHILDREN
Excellent schools, French and English. Sports
Family pension VILLA "MON CHEZ NOUS" receives 10 children from 7 to 17. Watchful and loving care in all matters.
Mesdames Masson et Jaquet

GENEVA

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
16 RUE DU MONT BLANC

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELRY
PLACE des BERGUES

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner-Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
(Continued)

STATIONERY

W. BERTRAND
02, rue du Rhone 92

LIBRARIE KUNDIG
1 Place du Lac Tel. 40.684
The English and American Bookstore of Geneva

INTERLAKEN

When visiting the
BERNESE OBERLAND
SWITZERLAND, ask for
Burri's Eating Butter and Burri's Genuine Swiss Gruyere Cheese
Dairy Products F. BURRI Tel. 309

Konditorei - Tea Room
RITSCHARD
Marktgasse 1
Renowned for Quality and Prices

LAUSANNE

Papiers Peints Decorators
ADOLPHE MEYSTRE
Rue St. Pierre 2
(Haut Rue de Bourg)

DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT
Confection pour Dames
Robes, Manteaux, Costumes, Blouses Articles tricotés. Bas

AUX GALERIES HALDIMAND
E. Guthera-Herzog
13 Rue Haldimand Tel. 24.958

FISCHER'S MARKET
FISH, POULTRY, FOWL
Canned Goods
LOUVE 5 TEL. 22.136

Butter, Eggs, Cheese
A. DEUBELBEIS-FISCHER
9 Place Palud
Tel. 26.451
Charcuterie de campagne

Finest Grocery Store
A. GANTIN-CRAUSAZ
RUE ENNING 6
All Swiss Chocolates
State Salt
Delivery to Domicile Tel. 23.011

LUCERNE

Adelheid Rothenfluh
SILKS and VELVETS
Weinmarkt 5, Luzern Tel. 8.26

Maison Moser
Corsets
Ladies Underwear
Grendel 23 Tel. 13.48

NEUCHATEL

ZIMMERMANN, S. A.
Rue des Epancheurs
Chocolats SUCHARD, NESTLE CAILLER, KOHLER
avec tous les articles de CONFISERIE forment maintenant un RAYON SPECIAL avec un GRAND CHOIX.
Chocolates and Cakes

FUEL
OF ALL KINDS
REBER FRERES
Rue des Moulins. Tel. 689

ST. GALLEN

MERCURE
CHOCOLATES:
Cailler, Kohler, Lindt, Tobler
BISCUITS: Steuri, Wernli
Home Made Cream Caramels
Fox Mints — Eisbonbons
Gerber Cheese, Liebig Products
Citrovin, Natural Lemon Juice

P. SIEGMANN
GROCERY
Ferien- & Touristen Proviant
Now at Neubau Brückenwage

DRUG STORE
All Kinds of Cleaning Materials
PFANNENSTIEL & TOBLER
Marktgasse 18

Confiserie ENGLER
Engelgasse 8 Tel. 24.64
Glacé

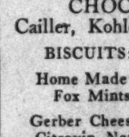
ST. MARGRETHEN

METZGEREI — CHARCUTERIE
Familie Rowedder
Speciality: Sausages Appenzeller
Pantli, Landjäger & Salsize

VEVEY

VEVY LAC LEMAN
EMPFEHLENSWERTES
TOECHTERPENSIONAT
PENSIONAT DE JEUNES FILLES
Boarding School for Girls
Languages, music, arts, sports, staatliches Diplom
Mrs. and Miss Prets

ZURICH


UMBRELLAS
WALKING-STICKS
Schirme & Stöcke
Eigene Reparaturwerkstätte
E. DALLMANN, Zurich 7
Klosbachstrasse 7 beim Kreuzplatz
Tel. 28.063

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued)

SPECIALIST FOR
Conducted Tours
Independent Tours
Hotel Accommodation reserved.
Rail and Steamship Tickets issued.
Economy Tours to U. S. A.
HANS MEISS LTD.
Cunard Line Agency, Zurich
General Agent for Switzerland:
C. M. Detleyn, Lucerne (Haldenstrasse 5)
Löwenstrasse 71 Zürich near Central Sta.
Tel. 32.777

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1836
Bahnhofbrücke—Limmatquai
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Crosse & Blackwell Orange Marmalade
Huntley & Palmer Biscuits

OUTFITS
for ALPINE SPORTS
E. Dengler
Rämistrasse 3, Zurich b/Bellevue
Tel. 21.836
Catalogue free of charge

Albrecht-Schlapter & Co
Lintheschergplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
South Africa Popular Stores

Cape Town
ADDERLEY ST.
Here we have over 50 depts. under one roof.
P. O. Box 67

Durban
WEST STREET
The shopping centre for all Fashions and Fabrics.
P. O. Box 1035

When in Cape Town visit CLEGHORNS CAFE
The Most Popular Rendezvous
Cleghorns have all the newest in Winter Accessories

Pt. Elizabeth
MAIN STREET
Every need is catered for at this branch including a café.
P. O. Box 305

Johannesburg
Trading as Blinman Holwill & Lalip
ELOFF STREET
The Rand's Leading Fashion Centre.
P. O. Box 3304

133 LONGMARKET STREET
Opposite Fletcher's Cake Department
"VANITY FAYRE."
Ladies' High Class
Hair-dressing Establishment
WE SPECIALISE IN PERMANENT WAVING and guarantee results.
Expert attendance by fully qualified assistants.
Tel. 249 Cen.

Phone 666 Woodstock — Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

DIAMONDS

We are specialists in DIAMOND RINGS
GLASSPOOLES
Adderley Street
Cape Town

African Life Building
Longmarket Street
Tel. Cen. 5330
SAY IT SWEETLY
CHERRY'S
FOR ALL YOUR SWEETS

MADAME GRACE
AMERICAN CORSET SPECIALITIES
Room 4, 122 Adderley Street, Cape Town

Shorthand *Typewriting* *Duplicating*
MISS GRACE HILL
607 Commercial Union Buildings
88 St. George's Street Phone Central 921

MURDOCK'S
RELIABLE JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, WATCHMAKERS, GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
100 Adderley Street
P. O. Box 901, Cape Town

Young's Provision Stores
(Prop.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN ST. Phone 1882 Cen.
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
POST TOASTIES

LEDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and dainty Underwear go to LEDOR, 2nd floor, Remington Building, 96 George St. Tel. Cen. 6033
P. S.—We renovate and remodel Hats and Frocks to look like new at very reasonable prices.

G. H. FAIREY
Grocery and Provision Merchant
Hardware, Drapery, Stationery, etc.
c/r Station Road and 2nd Avenue
KENILWORTH
Telephone 1184 Claremont
Daily deliveries. Mowbray to Plumstead

DURBAN

FLORIDA ROAD STORES
HOLDEN & CO.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants.
179 Florida Rd. Tel. Stam. 3881 and 3890

STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS
ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, School Books and Requisites Juvenile and Toy Books
WEST STREET

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

GREENACRE'S
Harvey Greenacre & Co., Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
Branches at Ladysmith and Kokstad

Mitchell Park Tea Room
(Town Depot) 3 Mercury Lane
Cakes, Pastries, Birthday and Wedding Cakes. Assorted Sandwiches Picnic Hampers
Catering in all its branches undertaken.
Proprietors: Adeline Wallace & Eileen Nicholson
Telephone "ONE ATE" 16.

LOWTHERS BREAD
76, ALICE STREET Phone 980

Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs

COMBER-TANDY SPORTS LTD.
435 West Street *(Near Hendersons)*
For:—All Sports Goods
Speciality: TENNIS RACKETS

FLORAL DEPARTMENT
For:—Cut Flowers, Bouquets, etc. (Fresh Daily)
Phone 4520

BOOKKEEPER
Books opened and written up daily, weekly or monthly to suit Clients. Balance Sheets, Income Tax Returns prepared.
E. P. FREEMAN
33 MENTONE, SNELL PARADE Ph. 4682

LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
DIAMOND RINGS, WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELLERY
All Repairs Personally Supervised
Ring Cards and Catalogues on Application
9 Castle Arcade, West Street Phone 2893

SUNNYSIDE DAIRY
CLAIRWOOD
Personal Supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Walsh
Milk and Eggs delivered twice daily.
P. O. Clairwood Phone Rossburgh 269

EAST LONDON

Jerrys
NETHERLANDS BANK BDGS
OXFORD STREET, EAST LONDON
GOWNS and MILLINERY
PHONE 4191

JOHANNESBURG

Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store.
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacke's Buildings, 25 JOUBERT STREET

Visit Celine & Goodman
OPTICIANS
For All Your Optical Requirements
Quality frames and lenses our first consideration.
Repairs a Speciality.
Phone 56 Cent. 100 ELOFF ST.

INSURANCE
of all kinds
See L. FRANCK, P. O. Box 837
Phone 33-4622
6, Midland House, Fox and Rissik Sts.

PATERSON'S
Tea and Sandwich Lounge
PATERSON'S DE LUXE SANDWICH SUPPLY
1, 3, and 5 Royal Arcade Phone 7454
Pritchard and Kerk Streets

FAIRHAVEN
"A Quiet Place of Residence"
7 minutes from centre of city.
Our car meets guests on request.
Delightful Gardens. Tennis. Garages.
Charlton Terrace Phone 00165 Central

"DERA"
Ladies' Hairdressers
72a, Kerk St., opp. Public Library
also Incorporating "JUNE"
60, VON BRANDIS STREET

BONNIES
THE KIDDIES SHOP
We clothe them from infancy.
250, BREE STREET
Between Eloff and Joubert Streets

Greaves for Gifts
JEWELLERS
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

NEW-YORK STEAM LAUNDRY Ltd.
Cleaners and Dyers
36 Sydney Rd., Lorentzville
P. O. Box 6037 Phone Jeppe 363

A Home
for friends who are needing one at Mrs. C. M. Theron's "Woodlands."
24 Junction Avenue, Parktown
Terms moderate Phone 44-3614

KROONSTAD

MIDDLESLOPE FARM
A home of rest seven miles out of town on the Valsch River.
Delightful surroundings, bathing.
Motor transport arranged.
Mrs. Hansson P. O. Box 136 Kroonstad
PHONE 2412

PIETERMARITZBURG

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
EUZOL Floor Polish
Made in Durban Cloudy Ammonia, Salad and Cooking Oil, Sheep Dip, Sheep Marking Oil, Motor Car Polish
Manufacturer's Agent:—W. Batting, Box 2378, Dbn.

MARIE HORROCKS
Millinery Specialist
158 Chapel Street Tel. 2918

ALF SCHROENN
MOTOR ENGINEER
195 Commercial Road Phone 3895

Union of South Africa

PORT ELIZABETH

For Fire, Motor, Marine, and every class of INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Netherlands Bank Buildings, Main Street
PORT ELIZABETH
Bloemfontein ..... Box 849
East London ..... Box 62
Pretoria ..... Box 887
THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO., Ltd.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
EASTERN PROVINCE
16 Main Street, PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg

AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

THE GRAND
RESIDENTIAL
CENTRALLY SITUATED: BED AND BREAKFAST FROM 3/-
GARAGE SERVICE CONTINUOUS
HINDLEY STREET, TELEPHONE C594

BRISBANE

YORK HOUSE
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
MELBOURNE STREET, S. BRISBANE
New Management
T. WALSH & T. EDDY, Proprietors
Room and Breakfast 6/6
Other Meals Optional
Perfect Service and Cuisine
Special Terms—Permanents

Established 1883
Overells'
(PTY) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY) LTD
The Valley · BRISBANE

BRUNCKHORST BROS.
Men's Boots and Shoes, Hats, Shirts and Underwear—Tailoring
Incorporating Petersen Bros. & Craig, Ltd., Seedsmen and Florists
341 GEORGE ST., nr. Turbot St. Brisbane

V. C. STORES Ltd.
CASH and CARRY
Head Office and Store NEWSTEAD
Ann St., Valley—Oxford St., Bulimba—Terminus, Clayfield—Sandgate Rd. Nundah—Five Ways, Grange—Cr. Chalk St. and Lutwyche Rd. Lutwyche Sandgate, Central—Pier Ave., Sandgate.
Free Delivery All Branches

G. J. GRICE Ltd.
90-92 QUEEN ST., BRISBANE
Piano, Music Warehouse, Gramophones, Rolls, Records
Sheet Music. All Musical Supplies

O. E. DAHL
Painter and Paperhanger
KEDRON BROOK ROAD, WILSTON
Phone M7135 Estimates Free

H. Hounsell's Garage
Ann St. *(next City Hall) Brisbane*
Motor Engineer, all classes of repairs catered for—PARKING Agent for all makes of cars. Petrol, Oils, Tyres, Accessories stocked.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSERS
Crowe's Permanent Wave
362 GEORGE STREET *D. P. Crowe*

GEELONG

BRYANT & LANE
210-214 RYRIE ST., GEELONG
LADIES' TAILORS
Frock and Corset Specialist

117 Ryrie St. W. H. ROOKE
Hardware and Crockery Store
PAINTS, STAINS, LACQUERS

MELBOURNE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Central 4746, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M
70 BOURKE STREET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office to let 3 days weekly, or part time, also evenings; reasonable. 551 Fifth Ave. Mur. 2-5873.

Tel. C11489
Illustrated Typing
A development of the public Typiste's Service to the Business Community
Also General Typing
MSS Copied. Duplicating
MISS E. M. TAPNER
20 Queen St., Melbourne

RAINER'S BEDDING
Phone F4258 *"BEST FOR REST"*

Durable, Economical
All Types
English, American and Continental Bedding
Bedding Remade. Same Day Service.
18 CENTRE COURT CENTREWAY

for Individuality in Hairdressing
MARLENE
BEAUTY SHOPPE
(Miss G. V. Ansett)
3 Prospect Hill Rd. (2 doors from Burke Rd.)
Camberwell Phone W. 3177

QUALITY SEEDS IN FLOWER & VEGETABLE
We have collected the World's Best... Germination & Quality Tested and Proved by Mr C. E. ISAAC.
ASSOCIATED NURSERIES PTY. LTD
62 Swanston St. Cent. 6415...

Regency Café
GOOD FOOD
GOOD SERVICE
HOME COOKING
REASONABLE COST
Telephone F 6781
CLYDE WAY, 130 ELIZABETH ST.
MELBOURNE, C. 1 (Opp. State Sav. Bank)

MELBOURNE—Camberwell

BEACH BROS.
Quality Seeds and Seedlings
Mr. C. E. Isaac's famous strain
Phone Haw 3651 at all hours
522 BURKE ROAD CAMBERWELL

COOPER'S FROCK SHOP
Sports Wear
Evening Frocks
Millinery
381 Burke Road
CAMBERWELL
W. 3704

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE—Camberwell
(Continued)

TRY
BRIANT'S
HARDWARE STORE
CAMBERWELL

SYDNEY

Make Your Will
The making of a will and the appointment of a fully qualified Executor are matters demanding your most careful consideration.
Permanent Trustee Coy. of N.S.W. Ltd.
has for over 45 years acted as Executors and Trustees
Ask for explanatory Booklet supplied free on request.
25 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY

Fred Pearl
FLORAL STUDIOS LTD.
Fresh Cut Flowers
Beautiful Plants
wire Address—
120 KING STREET, SYDNEY
TELEPHONE B 6061

THE CROWN STUDIOS
(A. A. BINNIE)

Queen Victoria Bldgs., 431 George St., Sydney
Portraiture for the Family
Est. 48 years. M. A. 5329

MONTPELLIER
PRIVATE HOTEL
39 Elizabeth Bay Rd., Sydney
Proprietress, Mrs. F. M. Paulsen
Phone F.2218

Primrose Showroom
8 IMPERIAL ARCADE, SYDNEY
Opp. Hordern Bros.

Hosiery and Lingerie
HEMSTITCHING, PLEATING and INVISIBLE MENDING

Lavery's
High Class Tailors
383 GEORGE STREET
OPP. STRAND ARCADE
Near King Street, Sydney

GORDON BAKERY
F. SCHMEISING
trading as
J. CURRAN
BEST SERVICE, HIGHEST QUALITY BREAD. 10 PRIZES GAINED
Carts deliver from Turramurra to Chatswood
Phone: J. X. 1991

Miss Nathalie Rosenwax
327 George Street, Sydney (First Floor)
VOICE PRODUCTION, SINGING, DICTION
Junior Club, Saturday Morning; Dancing, Singing, Dramatic Art.
5/- entrance fee and £1-1-0 per term.
For appointments, Phone: B. 1968

We Manufacture
Any article that is not generally stocked, such as parts of machines, special size metal containers, window sashes, etc., to your exact requirements.
NOCK & KIRBY'S
188-194a George Street, Sydney

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
TAILOR
and COSTUME MAKER
Ground Floor; Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262

Builder and Contractor
ALEXANDER SPEERS
McLachlan Ave., Rushcutters Bay, Sydney
Churches, Factories, Warehouses and Homes Built in City or Country.
Renovations and small jobs of all descriptions attended to.
Telephones F. L. 4951—U. W. 9447

When you need please see
J. TOCOVENKO, F. I. O. By Exam.
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN
DALWOOD ARCADE, 76-78 Pitt Street
Sydney (near G. P. O.)
Ring for appointment B.2652

BOWRAL
Tel. 147 MOUNT GLADSTONE Tel. 147
High Class Guest House, every comfort and convenience; good table, beautiful garden, paddock for ponies. Adjoining Bowral Golf Links.
Manageress, C. WOOLARD

ACME
CARDBOARD BOX MANUFACTURERS
W. T. KEEN
362 CROWN ST PHONE FL 1066

GROCERIES
KINGS CROSS STORES
64 DARLINGHURST ROAD
High Grade Grocery
Ring F3460 for Instant Service
ANDREW FISH

PHOTO ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LTD
30 WILLIAM STREET, SYDNEY
Highest Class Workmanship in
LINE, TONE & COLOUR BLOCKS
Phone F 1806

BANKSIA BEST BAKED BREAD
Phone LW 4263
J. PLANT, Prop.
33 BESTIC STREET ROCKDALE
Carts deliver throughout St. George district

Multigraphing Typewriting
Addressing, Duplicating
Direct Mail Advertising
MISS TWYFORD
Kembla Building, 9th Floor
Margaret St., Sydney Tel. B-5439

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY
(Continued)

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES'
Australia's most modern Department Store—the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.
SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH and MARKET STS.

Gourlay Bros.
Limited
Furniture Warehousemen
Removalists and Storage Specialists. Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

W. C. Penfold
Quality in Artists' Materials

We supply every material for every Branch of Art.
Stationers, Painters and Systematists
Estd. 103 Years Phone B6486
88 Pitt Street (Six Lines)

The HOOVER
It beats—as it sweeps —as it cleans.

STATE BUILDING
Mezzanine and Sixth Floors
49 Market St., SYDNEY
M. A. 6011 and 6012

Say it with Flowers
GORDON'S
301 PITT STREET
near Park St. SYDNEY
FLORAL DECORATORS
SEEDS. Tel. M. A. 3147.
We Deliver

F. S. Burford & Son
112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
WATCH, JEWELLERY and DIAMOND SPECIALIST
Watch Repair Service
Telephone M. A. 4926

Poullars'
Australia's Largest and Best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street Sydney, N.S.W.

Borrowman
The Permanent Wave Specialist
ST. JAMES BUILDING
109 ELIZABETH ST., SYDNEY
Telephones MA 2733 and MA 2333
Permanent Waving at Its Best

Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
The Oldest Jewellery House in Sydney
23 and 25 HUNTER STREET
Our comprehensive stock includes a beautiful collection of Black Opals and other Australian Gems

W. W. PEARSON
Stationers and Printers
Castlereagh House
49 HUNTER STREET, SYDNEY
Phone No. B 3116

TELEPHONE MA 2597
MADEMOISELLE CLERC
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNER
Robes et Manteaux
St. James Buildings, 107-9 Elizabeth Street SYDNEY

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering Castings
M.-W.-1278

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
of London
Fire and Marine Funds exceed £80,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Street, Sydney

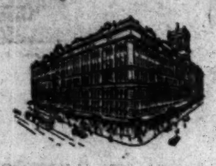
Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
of London
Fire and Marine Funds exceed £51,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Street, Sydney

Miss Levenberg
Millinery Salon
Specializing in Large Head Fittings and Renovations
SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street, Sydney Tel. M 3048

Australia

SYDNEY
(Continued)

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
FOR EVERYTHING
AT THEIR
FAMOUS LOW PRICES



"The Senior Store," Sydney

Edward Arnold Ltd.
General Drapers
Clothiers and Furnishers
OXFORD and CROWN STS., Sydney
Established 75 years

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Individual Color Harmony
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

Hordern Brothers Ltd
General Drapers
Pitt & George Sts
Sydney—N.S. Wales

EDWARD FAY Ltd.

SYDNEY'S
LEADING
SHOE
RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Sts.
Branches—Oxford St., Central Square
George St. West, Broadway, Newtown

J. B. GOOCH
HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE OIL METHOD
All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators.
Callaghan House, 393 George Street
SYDNEY
Estab. 55 Years. Phone MA 5583

Insure with an Australian Company
THE VICTORIA
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
83 Pitt Street, Sydney

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

HAYS LTD
QUALITY GOODS
LOW PRICES
HELPFUL SERVICE
GLOUCESTER ST CH.CH.

WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and House-
hold Drapery Values

LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

HOPE BROS. Ltd.
The House for Value in Men's and Boys' Outfitting
83-85 CUBA STREET Phone 22.686

MACDUFFS Ltd.
30 Cuba Street and Corner Cuba and Vivian Street, Wellington; also 109 Cashel Street, Christchurch
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites Stationery and Fancy Goods

SCOULLARS
FOR SERVICE
THE SCOULLAR CENTRE WELLINGTON

For Furniture
That Is Better

"PHYLISS EARLE
BEAUTY SHOPPE"
Hair Dressing in All Its Branches
McDonald Permanent Waving
JAMES SMITH, Ltd.
WELLINGTON

Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Holiday Cheer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

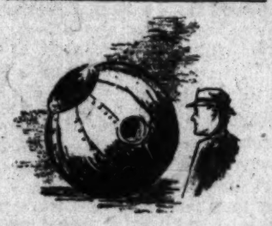
Providence, R. I.

A MAN in an eastern city learned that every year Christmas packages were held at the post office because of insufficient postage. Many of these were sent by immigrants who were endeavoring to make Christmas happy for the people of their home lands, but who misunderstood about the postage.

This man asked that all such packages be sent on without delay, and that the bill for excess postage be sent to him. It amounted to about $25 a year.

Those whom he helped never knew that he did it. The postmaster was pledged to secrecy.

Worth Knowing



THE GONDOLA CONSTRUCTED FOR DR. JEAN PICCARD'S PROJECTED STRATOSPHERE FLIGHT IS MADE OF AN ALLOY OF MAGNESIUM METAL ONE-THIRD LIGHTER THAN ALUMINUM.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

For the Scrapbook

Boy Wanted

WANTED—A boy for rapid promotion:

A boy who looks you straight in the eye and tells the truth every time;

A boy who is neat in appearance and clean in his life and his thinking;

A boy who listens carefully when spoken to, gets the gist of what is said, and does not annoy with unnecessary questions;

A boy who gets to work on time and does not make a mad effort to be the first one out at night;

A boy who does not pity himself for having to do an honest day's work;

A boy who can find things to do without the help of a manager and

A boy who does not sulk for an hour's overtime in emergencies;

A boy who is cheerful and courteous to everyone.

Oh, yes, we forgot to say where this boy is wanted. HE IS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Niagara Falls—
drops 15,000,000 cubic feet of water per minute for 167 feet in a span practically a mile wide.

The production of electricity—
by public utilities in the United States during 1932 amounted to 83,153,000,000 kilowatt-hours.

There are 9400 florists—
in the United States doing a total business of approximately $177,488,000 annually.

What They Say

Then He Signs

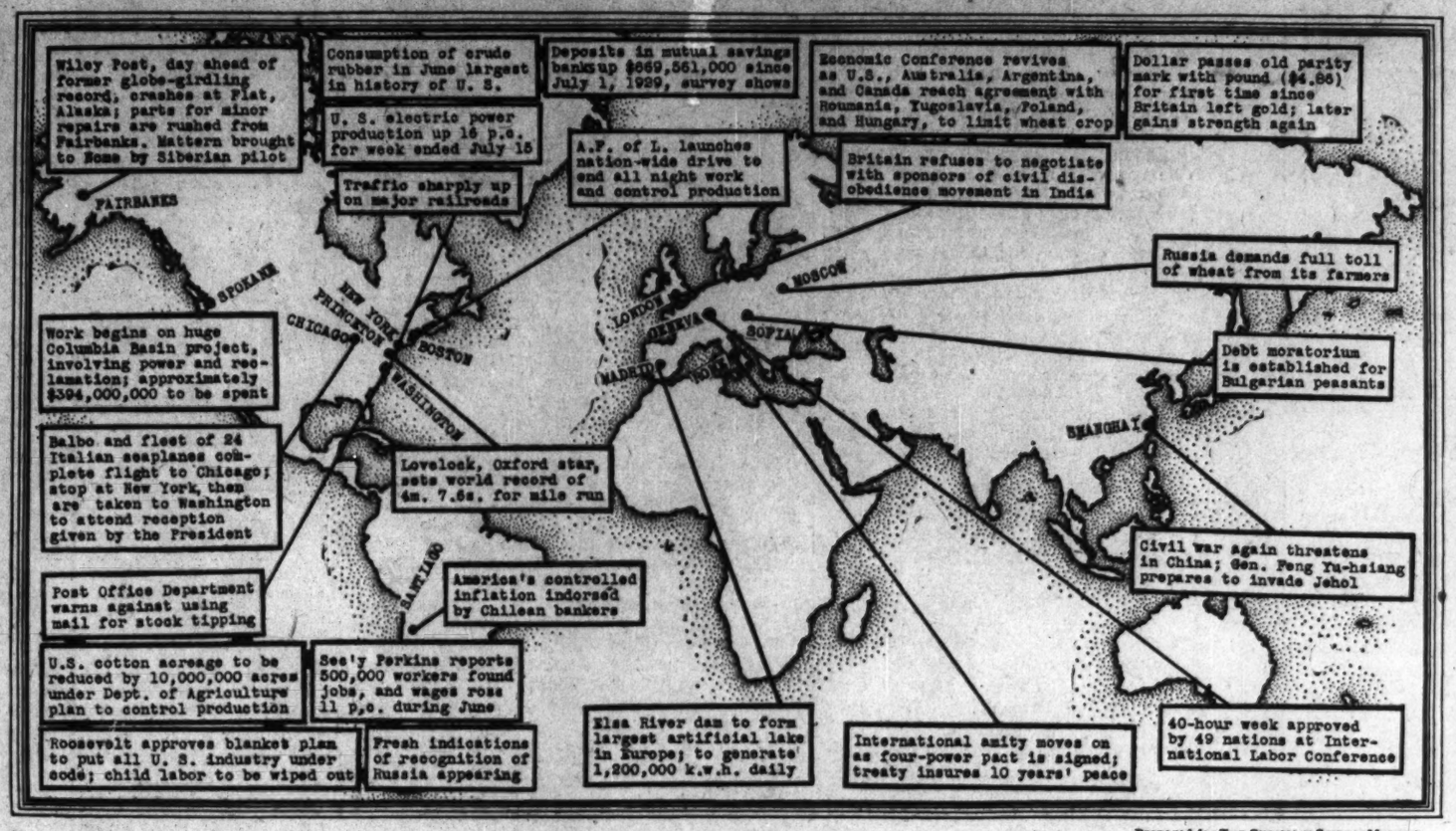
"Autographing and autograph-chasing are terrible habits, and should be discouraged."—*G. Bernard Shaw.*

The Common People

"The statesman must make it his business to look after the well-being of 'the man in the street.'"—*Benito Mussolini.*

Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 25.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Wiley Post, day ahead of former globe-girdling record, crashes at Flat, Alaska; parts for minor repairs are rushed from Fairbanks. Mattern brought to Nome by Siberian pilot
Consumption of crude rubber in June largest in history of U. S.
Deposits in mutual savings banks up $669,561,000 since July 1, 1929, survey shows
Economic Conference revives as U.S., Australia, Argentina, and Canada reach agreement with Roumania, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Hungary, to limit wheat crop
Dollar passes old parity mark with pound ($4.86) for first time since Britain left gold; later gains strength again
U. S. electric power production up 16 p.c. for week ended July 15
A.F. of L. launches nation-wide drive to end all night work and control production
Britain refuses to negotiate with sponsors of civil disobedience movement in India
Traffic sharply up on major railroads
Russia demands full toll of wheat from its farmers
Work begins on huge Columbia Basin project, involving power and reclamation; approximately $394,000,000 to be spent
Debt moratorium is established for Bulgarian peasants
Balbo and fleet of 24 Italian seaplanes complete flight to Chicago; stop at New York, then are taken to Washington to attend reception given by the President
Lovelock, Oxford star, sets world record of 4m. 7.6s. for mile run
Civil war again threatens in China; Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang prepares to invade Jehol
Post Office Department warns against using mail for stock tipping
America's controlled inflation indorsed by Chilean bankers
U.S. cotton acreage to be reduced by 10,000,000 acres under Dept. of Agriculture plan to control production
See'y Perkins reports 500,000 workers found jobs, and wages rose 11 p.c. during June
Roosevelt approves blanket plan to put all U. S. industry under code; child labor to be wiped out
Fresh indications of recognition of Russia appearing
Elsa River dam to form largest artificial lake in Europe; to generate 1,200,000 k.w.h. daily
International amity moves on as four-power pact is signed; treaty insures 10 years' peace
40-hour week approved by 49 nations at International Labor Conference
FAIRBANKS
SPOKANE
NEW YORK
PRINCETON
CHICAGO
BOSTON
WASHINGTON
LONDON
GENEVA
MADRID
MOSCOW
SOFIA
SHANGHAI
BANKING

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In Lighter Vein

What He Wanted

Li Hung Chang, from China, visited a Clyde shipyard. There were hopes that he would give an order. He was in one of the yards at one o'clock when the whistle sounded. All the workmen dropped their tools and dashed off to dinner.

Li Hung Chang was very upset. "They have all escaped," he cried. "What will you do? They will not come back."

"Don't worry," answered the manager. "They will come back all right."

At two o'clock, when Li Hung Chang was still in the yard, the whistle sounded again and the visitor was amazed at the spectacle of the workmen trooping back.

"What did I tell you?" said the manager. "The whistle always brings them back. Now, sir, what about that ship you were thinking of ordering?"

"Never mind the ship," replied Li Hung Chang. "How much do you want for the whistle?"—*Evening Standard.*

Receptive

Rich Suitor: "I—er—suppose you are aware that I've been making advances to your daughter."

Impecunious Father (extending hand): "Yes; put it there, son. And now what about her poor father?"—*London Opinion.*

The Right Place

"I've come from the employment bureau, ma'am," said the girl. "They said you wanted a servant."

"But I do all the work myself," replied the lady of the house.

"Then the place will just suit me."—*Prince Albert Herald.*

The Bulletin, Edinburgh

Mr. M'Rabbit: "I'll tell you what we need in this country just now is a dictator, a man who brooks no interference of any kind in his—"

Mrs. M'Rabbit: "You're quite right, Willie. Perhaps you'll go and speak to the cook."

Might Be Mistaken

Scotch Urchin (as teacher passes with her pet): "Oh, what a bonnie wee dug!"

Teacher: "John! How often must I tell you it's not 'a dug'; it's a 'dog.'"

Scotch Urchin: "Fancy that now. It's awful like a dug!"

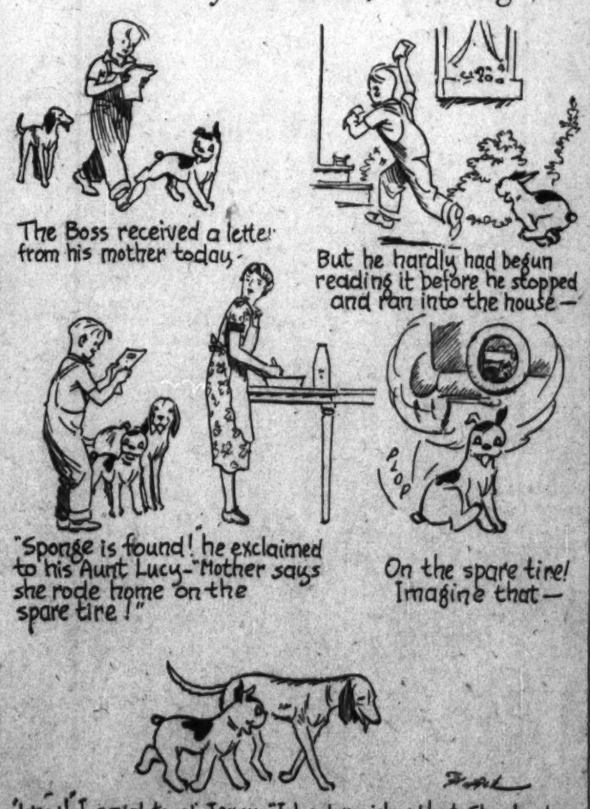
Collector

Mrs. Mandy Johnson: "Ah wants to see Mistah Remson."

Office Boy: "Mr. Remson is engaged."

Mrs. Mandy Johnson: "Go long, boy. Ah doesn't want to marry him. Tell him his washlady wants huh money."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


The Boss received a letter from his mother today—
But he hardly had begun reading it before he stopped and ran into the house—
"Sponge is found!" he exclaimed to his Aunt Lucy—"Mother says she rode home on the spare tire!"
On the spare tire! Imagine that—
"Wow!" I said to ol' Jerry—"I had no idea that She had spunk enough to do a thing like that!"

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IF THOU wilt thyself be borne with, bear also with another.—THOMAS A KEMPIS.

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ephraim—Three syllables, *E'-fray-im* (*e* long, *a* qu k-long, *i* short). The Hebrew name has the sense of "doubly fruitful."

All-in-all—Read as one word, with no stress on the *in*.

Language—Not *lan'-gwij*; sound it *lang'gwage*.

Redolent—Means "emitting fragrance or odor," from a combination of the Latin *re*, "again," and *olere*, "to be odorous." Sound it *red'-o-lent*.

"Bathes all"—Here careful and somewhat retarded articulation is necessary to avoid *bay zall*.

Annihilation—The word has an *h*.

Scientifically — To be ended *-kal-ly*, giving the words six full syllables.

Executor—In legal phraseology, an "executor" is "a person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or see its provisions carried into effect, *after his decease*" (Webster's.) In this sense, the word is pronounced with emphasis on the second syllable, *eg-zek'-u-ter*.

The word, however, has a broader meaning: "one who executes something, as a purpose, duty, function, work, etc." (Webster's.) In this sense, the word is sounded with principal stress on the first syllable, *ek'se-ku-ter* (secondary stress on third syllable). The publishers of Webster's hold that this latter pronunciation is proper for the word in this context: "Jesus, the new executor for God."

Vanquish—The *n* is sounded as *ng* (as in *ink*).

"Colossians (III.4)"—Read as "*Kolosh'-ih-anz, three, four.*"

"A straight way" (Jer. 31:9)—The word translated "straight" also is rendered "right, upright" or "level." Many scholars hold that "level" better suits the context with its references to walking without stumbling. Moffatt renders: "I will guide them to streams of water, by smooth roads where they cannot stumble."

"He led him about, he instructed him" (Deut. 32:10)—The Hebrew verb rendered "lead about" is more literally "encompassed or surrounded." The word implies "protection" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: "Hebrew Lexicon") and might be paraphrased, "he put his arms around him." "He instructed him" is more exactly "he cared for him" (Revised Version). In Moffatt's translation we find: "circled round them, cared for them."

"Righteousness . . . shall set us in the way of his steps" (Ps. 85:13)—Literally, "Righteousness . . . shall place his footsteps as a way." The Revised Version suggests: "shall make his footsteps a way to walk in." The Septuagint reads: "Righteousness . . . shall set his steps in the way."

"The burden of the word of the LORD in the land of Hadrach" (Zech. 9:1)—The Hebrew term *Massa*, here rendered "burden," may also be translated "utterance or oracle," which is doubtless the sense in this case. The literal meaning of the word is "a raising," hence, either the raising of a weight (burden), or of the voice (utterance).

It is now generally agreed by modern commentators that Hadrach (pronounced preferably *Hay'-drak*) was the capital of a district near Damascus and is to be identified with the Hatarikka mentioned in Assyrian inscriptions as of some importance (Hastings: "Dictionary of the Bible"). Its exact location is doubtful, though Sir Henry Rawlinson is inclined "to identify it . . . with Edessa." ("Athenæum": Aug. 22, 1863).

"Lifted up as an ensign upon his land" (Zech. 9:16)—The Hebrew verb used here is very rare and the meaning uncertain. The Revised Version suggests "lifted on high over his land" and, in the Margin, "glittering upon his land."

"The power of the Lord was present to heal them" (Luke 5:17)—The best manuscripts of the New Testament give a text which may be literally translated: "The power of the Lord was present that he should heal." Moffatt reads: "The power of the Lord was present for the work of healing." Revised Version: ". . . was with him to heal."

"They went upon the house top, and let him down through the tiling" (Luke 5:19)—It would be easy for the men to reach the roof, as most Eastern houses had outside steps for the purpose (cf. Matt. 24:17). The roofs were generally flat and covered with earth, though from this account it appears that they were sometimes tiled. They were not as solid and permanent as ours, and the removal of a small section would cause little difficulty to those above or danger to the crowd below.

It may be noted that the word for "couch" in this verse (*klinidion*) is a diminutive, suggesting a small mattress.

"What reason ye in your hearts?" (Luke 5:22)—The Greek word *ti* can also be translated "why," which would seem to follow more naturally after the statement that Jesus perceived their thoughts. So Moffatt and Revised Version read: "Why reason ye . . ."

"Resist not evil" (Matt. 5:39)—The word rendered "evil" is ambiguous in Greek, for it may be either "an evil (thing)" or "an evil person." Hence, while Moffatt translates "You are not to resist an injury," and the Twentieth Century New Testament has "You must not resist wrong," Weymouth gives "I tell you not to resist a wicked man," and the Revised Version, "Resist not him that is evil."

"If he found any of this way" (Acts 9:2)—Literally, ". . . of the Way." "The Way" appears to have been the earliest name given to the Christian church.

"Judas . . . Ananias" (Acts 9:11f.)—These two men are not, of course, to be identified with Judas who betrayed his Master, and Ananias whose wrongdoing met dire punishment (Acts 5:1ff). Both were common names among the Jews, particularly "Judas," which is equivalent to the Hebrew "Judah." Of the Judas mentioned in Acts 9:11 we know no more than is mentioned here. The Ananias who restored Saul's sight was "devout according to the law" (Acts 22:12ff). Tradition says that he became Bishop of Damascus and was one of the 70 disciples whom Jesus sent forth. (Hastings: "Dictionary of the Bible.")

"We . . . also were sometimes foolish" (Titus 3:3)—"Sometimes" here translates the Greek *pote*, "formerly" or "once."

"Not by works of righteousness which we have done" (Titus 3:5)—In Greek the "we" is emphatic, and the Revised Version suggests this by rendering: ". . . which we did ourselves."

"When Christ, who is our life, shall appear" (Col. 3:4)—It may be noted that a more literal translation of the Greek would give us "be manifested" instead of "appear." (Compare the Revised Version.)

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Cistern Water

A lady friend of ours expressed regret because she did not have soft water with which to wash her hair. I took her a pailful from our cistern, for which she gave me a small sum of money. This gave me an idea, and I called up some of the women in our neighborhood and secured some other customers. The money earned in this way I am saving to go to a Boy Scout Camp. Robert P.

Chicken Broker

My mother bought some frying-size chickens from a farm woman who said she had too little time to go from door to door selling her produce. At once I asked her if I could get a commission for orders for her dressed poultry. She agreed; and now I sell both dressed chickens and garden produce for her, taking orders and telephoning her farm what I need to fill them. I pay her the following week, and this business deal, involving no capital, pays me well.

Marjorie S.

Newspaper Business

Two young men, college students, started a vacation enterprise which has lasted through the entire year. The enterprise is the publication of a newspaperette. The students obtain advertising from local merchants in several small towns located on a government highway. These towns do not have a local newspaper, so the merchants, as well as the public, welcome this interesting little sheet which contains items of local interest, jokes, a poem or two, and well-written information concerning articles which may be purchased in stores which advertise in the paper.

The material is typed and run off on a mimeograph machine on 8 by 12 paper, folded in book style. The paper is sold at a penny a sheet, but many free copies are given to tourists as an aid to supplying their needs while visiting in these towns.

Mrs. Ella H.

The Editor's Puzzle

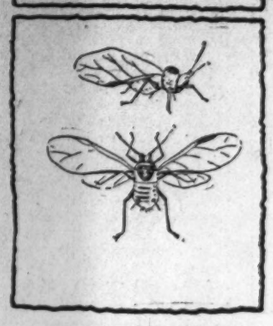
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

122.

I don't ever intend to go there again said the boy unless I have to. Farm work may be alright for some, but the work they gave me to do was the hardest I nearly ever had to do. I only wanted to earn a little bit of pin money and have a vacation besides at the same time, but they barely gave me time to eat and sleep

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

All Nature



Aphids

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are so many kinds of aphids that it would take a large page to list the varieties. But this would be a simple task compared with that of estimating how many individual aphids develop during any one season, or how many could trace relationship to a common parent during a year.

Professor Forbes has tackled this with one species, the corn-root aphid. He says:

"Suppose all the plant-lice descending from a single mother, hatched early in the spring, were to live and reproduce throughout the year. At the end of that time we would have nine and a half trillion (9,500,000,000,000) corn-root aphids, which if placed end to end would form a procession nearly 8,000,000 miles long."

As can readily be seen, the secret of success among the aphids is not protective coloration, vile odor, sharp teeth, or stings, but the capacity to increase more rapidly than they can be destroyed.

Aphids are perhaps the most common insects in our gardens. Their battalions are noticed first among our roses and nasturtiums, then in the fruit trees and vegetable garden; in fact, they can be observed to attack nearly every form of succulent plant.

With the countless patented insecticides on the market, the question is frequently asked: "Which is best to use?" The answer is best found by trying any good soapy solution, with a moderate amount of nicotine as a base.

But now let us take an ant's-eye view of aphids: These little underground workers find some members of the aphis family very useful. The ants carefully look to the welfare of these insects as any farmer would care for his stock. In winter the ants herd the aphids into the underground chambers and feed them throughout the long cold months. In spring they carry them up and "pasture" them where the most succulent and tender shoots grow. In return the aphids furnish the ants with a sweetish liquid.

Brevities

Des Moines Register: The cotton farmer will accept $20 an acre not to farm. We still believe the sinister spinach planter could hold out for $50.

Detroit News: Another of humanity's needs is a bridge table that collapses as easily as almost any kind of international conference.

Restaurants

BOSTON

Ye Piccadilly
1122 Boylston St., corner Hemenway
Try Our Special
60c Table d'Hôte Dinner
Served 5 to 9 P. M.
LUNCHEONS, DINNERS . . . 40c to $1.00
SUNDAY DINNERS . . . . . 50c to $1.00
A la Carte Service—Music. Our adjoining Cafeteria open 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. Daily Specials 25c to 40c.
VISIT OUR OUTDOOR CAFE

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
TIP OF I WHARF
Open the year round
LUNCHEON, TEA, DINNER
Tel. Lafayette 8702
MISS DALRYMPLE, Skippet

GEORGIAN CAFETERIA
Located in the Neighborhood
252 Huntington Avenue
Opposite Symphony Hall

Cafe de Paris
165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 25c-35c-40c
DINNER 40c-50c
Special Full Course Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

COHASSET, MASS.

The Lobster Claw
South Shore's Newest and Finest Dining Place
Extending 86 Feet Over the Waters of
COHASSET HARBOR
FINEST FOODS! REASONABLE PRICES!
To reach the Lobster Claw, follow Route 3-A

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

STADIUM CONCERTS
PHILHARMONIC-SYMPHONY ORCH.
LEON BARZIN, Conductor
LEWISOHN STADIUM, Amst. Av. & 138 St.
EVERY NIGHT at 8:30
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. Steinway Piano.
PRICES: 25c, 50c, $1.00. (CIrcle 7-7575)

BOSTON

FINE ARTS State Thea. Bldg. Beg. Mon.
THE FIRST RUSSIAN ROMANTIC FILM
"The ISLAND of DOOM"
Music by Leningrad Symphony Orchestra
Last 3 Days—Jan Kiepura "Singing City"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Who Pays the Most Taxes?

FOR any nation to claim the title of being the most heavily taxed in the modern world is to claim a dubious honor. Yet when war debts are discussed, or public works or support of currencies, European taxpayers incline to emphasize the hardness of their lot and to assume that the American taxpayer, relatively speaking, has a very easy time of it.

A comparison which takes into account all tax payments will show, however, that actually the leading nations are all pretty much in the same boat and that even the American taxpayer has reason to object to any further load.

First the impression became general that Great Britain was by far the most heavily taxed post-war nation. But this impression was probably exaggerated because the initial comparisons were made only of national income tax rates.

Then a Paris newspaper, Excelsior, compiled a tabulation indicating that France exacted for costs of government a larger share of the income of its average citizen than did any other of the five principal western nations. It properly undertook to arrive at totals of all taxation in France, England, Germany, Italy and the United States.

It concluded that France paid 28 per cent of its national income in taxes, that Italy was only a decimal fraction behind, and that America's tax bill was less than 11 per cent of its national income. This was apparently based on 1929 figures. A check-up computation from figures for 1930 or 1931 shows a somewhat different comparison.

Prof. Clarence Heer has calculated for the Institute for Research in Social Science that the total of federal, state and local tax collections in the United States for 1930 was $10,277,224,000. Nearly two-thirds of this was in local and state taxes, while in Great Britain and France the greater part of the tax gathering is done by the central government.

Tabulation from the Statesman's Year Book shows that internal taxes, national and local, in Great Britain aggregated £746,550,000, or about $3,625,000,000, for 1930-31. For France, only figures for the national budget and the total used by Excelsior are available. Adding one-tenth to this total for a rise proportionate to that of the national budget after 1929, one may assume a French tax total in 1930-31 of 66,900,000,000 francs, or $2,623,000,000.

If these totals are divided by the respective population figures for the three countries, it will be found that the average American was paying in actual money the largest tax of the three. But that, of course, does not upset the fact that the tax payments of the average Frenchman and Englishman constitute a heavier share of their income.

Estimates of national income are none too satisfactory for comparative purposes, but the best available seem to be those of the National Industrial Conference Board for the United States, of Mr. Colin Clark for Great Britain, and of the Westminster Bank for France. Taking these, one will arrive at figures which may be summarized with the per capita payments as follows:

	Tax total (millions)	Tax per capita	Tax in per cent of income
United States	$10,277	$83.70	14.5
Great Britain	3,625	79.05	21.3
France	2,623	62.75	26.8

This would indicate that the differences are not quite so extreme now as when the French newspaper made its computations. If the American taxpayer feels galled at the fact that approximately one-seventh of his income, on an average, is taken for the costs of being governed, he may consider the patience of the Briton, who pays more than one-fifth, or the Frenchman, who pays more than one-fourth of his income in taxes.

Or if the European is perplexed at the stubbornness of voters in the United States against cancellation of the war debts, he may consider the fact that the American is laying out for taxes, local and national, a sum in dollars which exceeds most European levies and makes him a citizen of an already well-taxed nation.

Off the Gold Standard

ON A summer evening, three or four commuters worked in their respective suburban back yards, cutting grass, spraying rose bushes, and generally qualifying as gentlemen farmers. Across fence and hedge the conversation flowed, with many stray bits of advice pertaining to agricultural success or failure. Great good humor prevailed, and, plainly enough, some new community friendships were in the making.

A few years ago, these men would have hired all such gardening work done for them. Their own evening amusements would have been of a distinctly more expensive sort than any associated with grub hoes and lawn mowers. There might have been noted in some of them even a sort of pride in their ignorance of husbandry. But now, without exception, they had been obliged to forgo any lavish spending of money. There had apparently been going on in their minds a certain realignment of values. The merchant who was getting the best results with his dahlia plants was accorded especial honor. No one inquired concerning his store receipts for the day. To a degree, and for a summer evening, at least, these brokers and business men were off the gold standard.

It is not certain that the economic debacle from which we are slowly emerging will prove disciplinary in any permanent way to human spirits. James Truslow Adams, that keen observer of American life, has been expressing his disappointment that the crisis seems generally to be regarded as only an interruption in the accustomed lives of men, as only preliminary to another orgy of getting and spending. "There has been little searching of hearts as to the ideals of each individual among us all," he says. "For the most part, people appear merely to be waiting for the chance to begin over again on the old basis as soon as prosperity returns."

Yet many have enough faith in human nature to believe it capable of learning something from experience. They expect that ideals of life and human success more wholesome than those of yesterday will prevail among thousands as men inch their way back to economic security. It has come to multitudes, as with the joy of a new discovery, that genuine well-being and abundance of things are not synonymous; that men may make shift to gain the essential values from living, even when monetary standards fail.

A New Job for Women

ABSORBED in a study of world problems, women from more than thirty countries meeting in Chicago for the International Congress of Women this week have been saying very little, it appears, about a subject that for decades was dominant in most feminine gatherings: larger opportunities for their sex.

"The feminine quest of power wanes," to quote Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, president of the National Council of Women of the United States. "But before women lie today great opportunities for the right use of that power," she adds wisely.

Equal economic and professional rights having been generally granted in theory, if not always in practice, women are now turning their thought to planning a better social relationship for both men and women and to figuring out how they can get it accomplished. This has been the theme of the impressive Chicago meeting. A week of intelligently planned sessions, with round-table meetings conducted by experts, both men and women, have shown how well the intention has been carried out.

It is a fine fruitage of the struggles of the early suffragists and "women's righters" that this 1933 gathering has been able to get down to practical work in this way, that women's energies do not need to be spent so largely in getting merely the right to work in the larger civic and social fields.

Moreover, the period has happily passed when the successful business or professional woman was a novelty, held up as an example and a wonder. The Chicago congress is attended by women who have achieved so much in so many fields that not even a feminine Cabinet officer or international prize winner comes in for much undue personal publicity.

Thus the way appears to be cleared for women to get something done about this world which they have long thought needed a good house cleaning and setting to rights. A desire to solace the victims of social disorder has always been regarded as inherent in women. Now, as Miss Phillips observes, enfranchised women have the means, through their political power, to bring about an ordered society which will not constantly produce more victims. The next step, as she sees it, is for women to use this power to establish a new order in which "employment and opportunity will do away with the need for charity."

Surely, if the early gatherings of women did much to bring about recognition of feminine rights, this congress should open the way toward its goal of broader human rights, since women, pioneer humanitarians, have so definitely set to work at the task.

The Paston Letters

IT IS good news that, within twenty-four hours of the British Museum's launching of its appeal for £3000 with which to purchase the first two volumes of the Paston Letters, money should have begun to come in from all parts of Great Britain. The Paston Letters form a correspondence exchanged among various members of the Pastons of Norfolk in the fifteenth century, and they throw a most vivid light upon the condition, politics, and domestic customs of England in an age when the first stirrings of the Protestant movement which was later to transform Europe and lead to the colonization of America were making themselves felt.

The first selection of Paston Letters was issued by a Norfolk antiquary named Fenn in 1787. They immediately attracted attention. Horace Walpole, the best of all English letter-writers, declared that he could not bear to be writing when he was so eager to be reading. Unfortunately, although Fenn presented the originals of the Letters to George III, they were soon lost, and it was not long before the rumor gained currency that they had existed only in Fenn's fancy.

Originals of the fifth volume were discovered in Fenn's house in 1865, and the British Museum acquired them a year later. In 1876 the third and fourth volumes came to light at Roydon Hall, near Diss, and these too went into the British Museum. Finally, in 1889 the originals of the first and second volumes were found at Orwell Park, Suffolk. In 1931 the British Museum attempted to complete its collection by obtaining these, but failed. Mr. Gabriel Wells, American bibliophile, offered more than £5000 for them, but even this was considered insufficient. Now Mr. Wells has given £50 toward the £3000 which it is understood will be enough to bring them to the British Museum.

It is important that these letters should be easily accessible to students, for they are historical documents of the very greatest significance. Some passages in the volumes which the museum now desires to buy are not included in Fenn's edition, though among the most interesting in the collection. Thus, one of the omitted sections shows that the phrase "to hold a candle" to anything, in the sense of comparison with it, was in use in England ninety years earlier than the first example of this locution contained in the New English Dictionary. Completion of the set by the museum doubtless would pave the way toward that definitive edition which students desire.

A Test in the Philippines

IN THE last few hours the results of several months of political shifting and sifting in the Philippines have come to light. The ousting of Manuel Roxas from the Speakership of the House of Representatives in Manila and the vote of confidence given Senator Manuel Quezon as head of the Nacionalista Party registers a preliminary victory for the Filipino foes of the Hawes-Cutting Act—the measure by which Congress sought to bribe the Philippines into acceptance of a hazardous and impoverishing form of independence.

For months the struggle has been going on among various factions, with Senator Quezon leading the opponents of pseudo-independence and members of the Philippine mission to the United States leading the fight for ratification of an American tariff bill that would ruin the Filipinos economically before giving them political autonomy. The latest news indicates that the contest has come to a test of strength in the island Legislature, in which the Quezon forces have won a decisive victory.

The question has not been finally settled. It may now be taken to the people. But there is good reason to hope that the Filipinos are discovering just how shabby is the gift that has been offered them. If so, they are likely to reject it and go to work again to obtain real independence.

Compassion on the Bench

HIS name need not be mentioned. He has changed it, anyhow. But his case should be thought about. He robbed a post office in California, surrendered to police in Detroit and went back to San Francisco to face Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure.

The best treatment he expected was a year's sentence in a penitentiary where he might learn a trade. In fact, he had asked for just that. He was afraid that if he could not find employment he might be led into some crime that would send him to prison for life, reports of his trial said. Sentenced to a new suit of clothes—for which the judge paid—and a job as painter's apprentice, he broke down.

Just a trifle in the day's news. But a commentary on the times and on man's increasing humanity to man.

Instead of a convict, hardened by jail experience, here is a good painter in the making, thanks to Judge St. Sure. More than that—a good citizen, and a man who, when called to judge his neighbor, can hardly forget his own experience at the hands of a compassionate judge. This is Christianity in practice, and no one knows how many Christians in the making. For deeds like this travel tirelessly from man to man, leaving indelible messages where they pass.

Your Daily Mail

EVERY vacationist who has mail forwarded from his home post office to his summer address becomes doubly a debtor to the marvelous accuracy and faithfulness of letter carriers who are quietly and constantly "on the job." The carrier who serves your home route will re-address your mail and another man miles distant will deliver it promptly. This is a service too often taken for granted.

If anyone will take the time to read one or two issues of the Postal Record, which is the official publication of the National Association of Letter Carriers, he will gain a new vision of the consecration to duty and the sacrifice of personal comfort which is sometimes represented in the regularity with which the daily mail reaches to the humblest mountain home, or the most isolated island settlement.

The members of the National Association of Letter Carriers have had many problems during the past years; problems of salary cuts, problems which are always with them of unplowed snowdrifts in winter, flooded roads in spring, excessive heat in summer.

Through all the vicissitudes of their business these public servants have gone steadily on their way, delivering the mail over their devious routes, speaking words of cheer to those along the way who have come to look upon them as friends and sometimes counselors. They have acquired a sound philosophy which is well expressed in the following words of one of their number: "A horse can pull; he can also kick. But while he is pulling he can't kick, likewise while he is kicking he can't pull." And so they go on pulling and eliminating the kicking.

Get acquainted with some rural letter carrier this summer, learn a little about his work and his thoughts. Perhaps he will allow you to ride around his route with him some day; it will be an interesting experience. Perhaps you will find that he is happy to take a few magazines with him to leave in roadside boxes which seldom contain magazines. Many letter carriers carry much more than mail; they carry cheer, news of the outside world, and often worthwhile reading matter which is a gift from unknown friends to homes which otherwise would know little of literary richness.

Editorial Notes

General Johnson has been warning code objectors that wages and employment should pace production. A self-evident proposition, perhaps. But one which three years of difficulty apparently have failed to explain to some industrialists.

Junior, who is learning the terminology of baseball this summer, is of the opinion that George Washington, who threw one of them across the Potomac, was the first man to "peg" the dollar.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

EARLY in April, 1922, I went to Genoa as a spectator of the first International Economic Conference. The train was filled with delegates from many European countries. One of them, a shrewd diplomatist who afterward became President of his own land, suddenly asked a number of eminent colleagues who had gathered in his compartment: "What on earth are we going to Genoa for?" With one accord they said they did not know; and the questioner rejoined: "Then we are all agreed, for neither do I."

Few undertakings are more speculative than international gatherings convened without adequate preparation, at critical moments, either in the vague hope that "something may be done," or with the precise desire that they may do something to the political advantage of their promoters. The story of the Genoa Conference bears out this truth.

As soon as the Washington Conference was seen to be on the road to success in November and December, 1921, a suggestion was put forward, through a minor European channel, that an international economic conference at Washington should be tacked onto the deliberations upon naval disarmament and the problems of the Pacific.

President Harding and Secretary Hughes, whose hands were more than full, declined the suggestion with some vigor; but when the French Prime Minister, M. Briand, returned to Europe from Washington in December, 1921, and visited Mr. Lloyd George in London, the idea of a European economic conference emerged, and a preliminary conference was called at Cannes in January, 1922, to prepare the way for it.

At this Cannes meeting several strange and unforeseen things happened. No sooner had M. Briand agreed to the holding of the Genoa Conference—and had likewise been induced by Mr. Lloyd George to play golf!—than the Briand Cabinet was overthrown by M. Poincaré. On receipt of the news that the Genoa Conference would be held, Mr. Lloyd George's Secretariat in Downing Street announced that the British House of Commons would be dissolved and a general election be held immediately.

* * *

The British Conservative Party detected in this announcement a scheme on the part of Mr. Lloyd George to escape from Conservative tutelage and to go to Genoa as the head of a somewhat more liberal, and more personal, majority in Parliament than that which the "khaki" election of 1918 had given him. Therefore the chief organizer of the Conservative Party, Sir George Younger, issued a flat denial of the Downing Street announcement. Mr. Lloyd George, at Cannes, heard and understood. All intention of dissolving Parliament was promptly repudiated; but, after his return to London, an angry speech, denouncing a "cabin boy" for having presumed to behave like a captain on the bridge, showed that Sir George Younger's shaft had struck home. The word went round among the Prime Minister's friends that, if "Genoa" could not serve as an electoral platform before the conference was held, the miraculous benefits of the conference would serve the same purpose afterward.

This was the true reason for holding the Genoa Conference, which ended in utter failure. It had, nevertheless, three unexpected results—for, no matter how completely international gatherings may fail, they usually throw off political by-products. The first result was the sudden conclusion of the Treaty of Rapallo between Germany and Soviet Russia, behind Mr. Lloyd George's back. This dealt the conference a death blow, though it struggled on for some weeks.

The second result was so to enfeeble Mr. Lloyd George's Coalition Government, and so to encourage the "cabin boy" that, in the following autumn, a revolt of British Conservatives, under Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Mr. Bonar Law, drove Mr. Lloyd George from office. The third result—brought on by the Lloyd George-Poincaré feud about the Genoa Conference and the consequent estrangement between Great Britain and France—was the Franco-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr early in 1923, and the collapse of the German mark toward the end of that year.

On the day before the London Conference met, a number of British economic experts, and some delegates, were discussing the question what it was likely to achieve and why it had been called. Their conclusions were identical with those of the delegates to the Genoa Conference, which I have related. Plain men on this side of the Atlantic cannot understand the decision to hold a conference last June, seeing that the chances of any conference must depend very largely upon developments in the United States.

If the position in the United States had been settled, and if the President and his advisers had been able to forecast with certainty what form of international economic or financial coöperation they could take part in, the success of a conference organized on such a basis might have been assured. But quite apart from the unusual banking situation that revealed itself early in March, the United States Government felt obliged to place an embargo upon shipments of gold while Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Herriot were on their way to visit the President at Washington.

* * *

President Roosevelt is looked upon in Europe as a courteous gentleman. He would hardly have confronted his visitors with a novel and somewhat disconcerting state of things had he been entirely a free agent. The action he felt bound to take, and the amendment to the Farm Bill brought a number of unknown quantities into a problem that was already complicated enough. Hence the surprise of many people on this side of the water at the decision to hold the London Conference before the exact value of these unknown quantities had been ascertained by experience.

Thus the feeling has spread in Great Britain that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald took risks which, in the circumstances, were scarcely warranted. He may have taken them with high courage and with exalted motives. On the other hand, he may have been influenced, perhaps unconsciously, by the thought that an indefinite postponement of the conference would dishearten his colleagues and supporters, hearten his critics, and generally enfeeble the National Government of which he is the head. If so, he fell into the same error as that of which Mr. Lloyd George was guilty in promoting the Genoa Conference; and, before many months are out, the error may have analogous consequences for himself.

Yet, again, as in the case of the Genoa Conference, the London gathering has thrown off sundry political by-products and may, in course of time, throw off others.

Its first political result was the warmth of the welcome given to the "little" Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Dollfuss, who was thereby strengthened in his gallant struggle against Hitlerism at home. The end of that struggle cannot be foretold. At the worst, time has been gained and a very serious political crisis in central Europe has been postponed, if not avoided.

Hardly less interesting is the conclusion of the nonaggression pact between Soviet Russia and all her European and Asiatic neighbors, except Finland, China and "Manchoukuo." This "Eight Power Convention," as it is called, is mainly the work of Mr. Litvinoff, on behalf of Soviet Russia, and of M. Titulescu, the Roumanian Foreign Minister. As a sympton of political tendencies it is significant.

* * *

And the inclusion in it of the definition of "aggression," as set forth by the League of Nations' Committee on Questions of Security, may turn out to be of far-reaching event. Though this definition was rejected by the British representatives at the Disarmament Conference, it is no secret that the British Foreign Office encouraged the parties to the "Eight Power Convention" to go ahead with it. This encouragement emboldened Mr. Litvinoff to raise with the British Foreign Office the question of the British engineers who were still imprisoned at Moscow, and thus to bring about their liberation and the lifting of the respective embargoes on Russian and British trade.

In effect, the "Eight Power Convention" sterilizes, if it does not destroy, the Russo-German Treaty of Rapallo which killed the Genoa Conference of 1922. So a by-product of one ill-prepared international economic gathering has been neutralized by the by-product of another. Not even the elimination of Herr Hugenberg from the German Government—a minor by-product of the London Conference—has availed to assuage German regrets over the "Eight Power Convention"; and the postponement of the actual signing of the Mussolini-MacDonald Four Power pact may be attributable in some degree to National Socialist dislike of Mr. Litvinoff's and M. Titulescu's handiwork.

We who in England watch and wait, observe these signs of the times. What they may portend we do not know—just as little as we know why the London Economic Conference was convened at all.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

'Moments in the Wood Lot'

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When I wrote my article on "Moments in the Wood Lot," in which I described the rural devotee getting in his stove-wood, I overlooked the possibility that the account might be read by a poet. The oversight has set Mr. Odell Shepard's rhythmic pen dancing in an unusually puckish vein, pouring ridicule upon my woodsman's efforts in Tennysonian terms and showing how superior his tree-felling methods are to mine. Had I thought of the poet, I might have outlined a plan for him in my article and it would not have been essentially different from Mr. Shepard's.

The craftsman is notoriously quick to catch the omissions in a fellow-craftsman's work. A few months ago, when I explained in these columns how to roof the country house and had my tectonic artist all tarred up with his own roofing cement, a contractor wrote and told me he had had 25 years' experience in roofing and he could assure me that my method was all wrong. I am thankful that Mr. Shepard did not read my instructions on how to put in the fly-screens or it would have needed Keats and Shelley combined to describe the defects in my method.

As to the wood lot, there may be two moods, as Mr. Shepard says, just as there may be two moods in articles and essays—the serious and the humorous. If you are a poet, you will naturally follow Mr. Shepard's advice. That is, you will go to the birch, that slender, shimmering, backboneless plant that gets in distress with every wind and is only too glad to collapse with a dozen taps of the ax. You will need nothing but the ax. Your body will fall easily into graceful and even heroic poses as you swing this most æsthetic of tools, and you may, as Mr. Shepard suggests, figuratively nail the Stars and Stripes up in the tree and see in yourself the courage and faith of the early Pilgrim fathers. And then, being a poet, your imagination will help you get your winter's warmth from the sticks of birch, for without imagination you will have a shivering experience.

No New England farmer, unless he be a poet or a humorist, would dream of getting through the winter on birch—certainly not for the big barrel, air-tight stove, the insertion of whose pipe I once so carefully described to readers of this newspaper. No, for real winter's heat you must go to your heavy woods—maple, oak, elm, hickory, ash, apple—selecting, if you are a genuine tree-lover, veterans who have about finished their mission. For the heavy woods the ax is not used in New England and has not been for many a year. You will need the speedier, more economical saw and some, if not all, of the other devices catalogued in my "hardware shop." If you are single-handed, you would probably get a one-man, not a two-man, cross-cut saw, and even if you had to use the latter, you would probably, unless you have the disposition of a flagellant, give the second handle a twist or two to the left and take it off.

And do not think that your woodsmanship on my method would be any less patriotic or less American than that of the jack-birch poet. Indeed, I fancy that my woodsman, in the courage, fortitude and determination needed for his heavy job, is far more symbolic of life in America, and indeed of human life in general, than the decorative snipper of birches.

But even if my advice cannot be taken as a perfect lumberman's guide, it has achieved more than it expected in stimulating Mr. Shepard to write a piquant essay in his best style.

HENRY J. SOWERBY.

Boston, Mass.

One Cent a Day

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For 2000 years Israel travels all over the world—homeless, persecuted, and discriminated against wherever he is. Wherever he goes he hears them saying, "Go back to Jerusalem."

To settle this painful problem, which hurts the feelings of 17,000,000 people for so many generations and centuries, I recommend that every Jew donate a one-cent postage stamp each week for ten years in order to build a Jewish territory in Palestine under the white and blue Zionist flag—white symbolizing peace, liberty and justice.

As a relation with the Christians as well as the Muhammadans, let us hope that they will join my recommendation to build up the Holy Land to the highest extent with art museums, schools and colleges for all nationalities, where they will have the opportunity to learn that we are all from the same common origin.

Boston, Mass. FRANK GINSBURG.